CMP-SPRCP-75-22

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

U.S. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
HONG KONG, B. C. C.

MAY 27-30, 1975

U. I. C. C
JUL 31 1975
LIBRARY

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023

https://archive.org/details/survey-of-peoples-republic-of-china-press_may-27-30-1975_22

CMP-SPRCP-75-22

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5860-5863
May 27-30, 1975

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

"MAY 7" CADRES SCHOOLS

Train Cadres for the Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat 1

Stick to the "May 7" Road, Develop Revolutionary Traditions - by Meng Chung-san 5

Give Play to the Role of the Cadres School in Restricting Bourgeois Right 8

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
Springfield, Va. 22151

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Page

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS

Take Up Physical Training in the Interest of Revolution 11

Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Training Program (May 5, 1975) 13

LITERATURE AND ART

Develop With Great Efforts the Spare-Time Literary and Art Creation by the Masses of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers - by Chin Hsüeh-hsün 16

CADRES' PARTICIPATION IN PHYSICAL LABOR

Cadres of Northwest China County Participate in Manual Labor 19

HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATION

East China Province Builds Complex Hydro-Electric Power Station . . . 20

1975 SPRING EXPORT FAIR

Chinese Export Commodities Fair Shows Progress in Medicine 21

PLA SPORTS MEET

Competition in Full Swing at Army Sports Meet 23

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albanian Telegraph Agency Visits Shanghai and Wuhsi . . 25

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Wushu Troupe Leaves Peking for Britain 26

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Leave Peking for Tachai 26

CHINA AND EGYPT

Shen Yen-ping Gives Banquet in Honor of General Supervisor Hatem and Wife 27

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Talks with French President . . . 27

Page

President d'Estaing Gives Banquet for Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping 28

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Fetes President d'Estaing 32

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Continues To Hold Talks with French President 33

CHINA AND GERMANY

Chang Hsiang-shan Fetes German Communist Party (M-L) Delegation 33

Chang Hsiang-shan Fetes Workers' Delegation from Federal Republic of Germany 33

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Ghana 34

CHINA AND GUATEMALA

President of All-China Sports Federation Chao Cheng-hung Meets and Fetes Guatemalan Guests 34

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Graphic Art Exhibition Closes in Iceland 34

CHINA AND IRAN

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Stops Over at Peking On Way to Korea 35

CHINA AND ITALY

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Youth and Women Delegation of Italian Communist Party (M-L) 35

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home 36

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets and Fetes Japanese Gifu Prefecture Friendship Delegation . . . 36

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Premier Receives China's Insurance Delegation 37

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Technical Group Leaves Mexico for Home 37

Page

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Technical Group Leaves Mexico for Home 37

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Head of Palestine Liberation Organization Mission in Peking Leaves Post 38

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Portuguese Communist Party (M-L) Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 38

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Troupe Ends Visit to Port of Spain 39

CHINA AND VIETNAM

More Chinese Freighters Arrive at Da Nang, South Vietnam 39

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Water Polo Team Wins Opening Match in Belgrade 40

NATIONAL

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

An Unavoidable Road to the Proletarian Revolution in Education . . . 41

BOURGEOIS EROSION

Resolutely Resist the Corrosive Effect of the Bourgeoisie on the Ranks of Workers 45

REVOLUTIONARY DISCIPLINE

The Proletariat Must Have Iron Discipline 48

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

Carry Through to the End the Great Revolution of Sending the Educated Youths to the Countryside - by Chu P'ei-p'ing . . 51

COTTON SOWING

China Completes Cotton Sowing 55

EMANCIPATED SERFS

Former Tibetan Serfs Become Competent Drillers 56

Page

NEW TOWN ALONG "SILK ROAD"

New Town Rises Along "Silk Road" 57

1975 SPRING EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

China's 1975 Spring Export Commodities Fair Closes 59

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Wushu Troupe Arrives in London 61

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth 61

CHINA AND EGYPT

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets General Supervisor Hatem 62

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Visits Places in Paris 62

French National Assembly President Gives Banquet for Chinese Vice Premier 63

French Delegation of Higher Study Center of Armament Leaves Peking 64

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation 65

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Yokosuka Port Goodwill Delegation of Japan 65

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Friendship Delegation of Chief Editors of Japanese Newspapers Associated with Kyodo News Agency 65

Japanese Kobe Port Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 66

Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Wing from Hyogo Prefecture Leaves Tientsin for Home Via Peking 66

Page

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chou Pei-yuan Meets and Fetes Mexican Guests 67

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese People's Amity Association Leader Meets Palestine "Saiqa" Visiting Delegation 68

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Volleyball Team Concludes Visit to Togo 68

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh, Charge d'Affaires A.I. Tran Binh Give Reception in Peking To Celebrate Vietnamese Nation's Great Victory 69

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Democratic Republic of Vietnam Admitted into World Health Organization 72

NATIONAL

STRUGGLE BETWEEN NEW AND OLD INSTITUTIONS

The New Institutions Always Develop Forward in Their Struggle To Defeat the Old Ones - by K'ang Min 74

CONTINUING REVOLUTION

Communist Party Members Must Consciously Persist in Continued Revolution - by Chung Wen 82

CONSCIOUS ACTIVITY

Give Full Play to Man's Conscious Activity - by Li Kuan-liang and Chiang Chao-i 87

ANNIVERSARY OF "TALKS AT YENAN FORUM"

Peking Theatrical Performances Commemorate Anniversary of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" 91

YOUNG WORKERS

Young Chinese Worker Dedicates Himself To Serving People 92

MOBILE GRAIN SHOP

A Mobile Grain Shop for Herdsmen 94

Page

TEA PRODUCTION

Kweichow Gathers Spring Tea 96

3RD PLA SPORTS MEET

Army Sports Meet Produces Near-World Record in Shooting 96

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Telegraph Agency Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 98

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets First Brazilian Ambassador to China 98

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodia Feature: Nature Transformed--New Look in Cambodian Rural Liberated Areas by Chinese Journalists Delegation 99

CHINA AND CHAD

Chadian President Expounds Government Policies 101

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Congolese Peasants' Goodwill Delegation 101

CHINA AND EGYPT

General Supervisor of Egyptian Special National Council and Wife Leave Peking for Home 102

Egyptian Endemics Study Group Leaves Peking for Southern China 102

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador 103

CHINA AND FRANCE

Prime Minister Chirac Fetes Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in Southern France 103

French Organizations Welcome Chinese Vice Premier's Visit 104

Page

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Visits Lyons 106

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Concludes Visit to Lyons 107

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Accra 108

CHINA AND JAMAICA

NPC Vice Chairman Li Su-wen Meets Mother of Jamaican Prime Minister 108

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Gifu Prefecture Friendship Delegation Leaves for Home 109

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Kokyo Shiraishi and Party 109

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Sasaki Friendship Delegation to China 109

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends 110

Japanese Women's Council Demands Early Conclusion of Japan-China Treaty 110

CHINA AND MEXICO

Wife of Former Mexican President Leaves Kwangchow for Home 111

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese, Nigerian Volleyball Teams Play First Match 111

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Ambassador to China and Wife Give Banquet in Honor of Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien 112

Chinese Broadcasting and Television Delegation Leaves Peking for Pakistan 113

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Troupe Visits Southwest Trinidad and Tobago 113

Reception for Chinese Arts Troupe's Visit to Trinidad and Tobago 114

Page

CHINA AND US

US Track and Field Team Arrives in Kwangchow 115

Jen-min Jih-pao Comments on US Piratic Acts 116

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Amity Association Leader Fetes Venezuelan Guests 117

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Consul-General in Nanning and Consulate in Kunming Give Receptions on Complete Liberation of South Vietnam 117

NATIONAL

EDUCATION FOR THE PEASANTS

Enlighten the Peasants On the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat - by Hsiang Hui 120

SELF-RELIANCE IN INDUSTRY

Criticize Slavish Comprador's Philosophy, Traverse Our Own Road to Industrial Development 126

COMMUNIST SPIRIT

Develop the Communist Spirit, Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat 133

MATERIAL INCENTIVES

A Dissection of "Material Incentives" - by Liu Tsung-ming 136

DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

Chinese Workers Enjoy Democratic Rights 139

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations Widespread in Northeast China Province 141

Page

FARM AND STOCKBREEDING MACHINERY

Chinghai Builds More Farm and Stockbreeding Machinery 142

SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION

Important Sugar Beet Bases Complete Spring Sowing 144

MEDICAL TEAMS

Peking Medical Team Leaves for Border Area in Tibet 145

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Middle School in Kansu Province Revolutionizes Education 146

NINGHSIA HUI AUTONOMOUS REGION

Northwest Minorities Region Develops Industry 147

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albania-China Friendship Association Delegation Visits Shanghai, Wuhsi, Nanking, Tientsin 149

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Leaves Peking for Home 150

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Visit Tachai Production Brigade 151

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for Korea 152

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Canada for Home 153

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuba-China Friendship Association Anniversary Marked 153

CHINA AND FRANCE

Paris Reception in Honor of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping 154

Page

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Gives Return Banquet in Paris 155

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Leaves Paris for Home 158

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Sends Message of Thanks to French President 159

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Thanks French Prime Minister Chirac 160

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Concludes Official Visit to France and Returns to Peking 160

CHINA AND GERMANY (FRG)

Secretary General of NPC Standing Committee Meets with Guest from Federal Republic of Germany 161

CHINA AND GUINEA

Teng Kang Gives Banquet in Honor of Guinean Press Delegation 161

CHINA AND IRAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Makes Brief Stop-Over in Tehran 162

CHINA AND JAPAN

Friendship Delegation of Chief Editors of Japanese Newspapers Associated with Kyodo News Agency Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking 162

Tokyo Meeting Urges for Early Conclusion of Japan-China Treaty 163

MALAYSIA

US Aggression Against Cambodia Denounced by Malaysian, Philippine Papers 164

CHINA AND MEXICO

NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Meets with Mexican MPs 165

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Director of Romanian Industrial Exhibition Arrives in Peking 165

Leading Member of Chinese Ministry of Education Meets and Fetes Rector of Romanian Cluj University 166

Page

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 166

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

New Ties of Sino-Swiss Friendship--The Chinese Goodwill Delegation in Switzerland 167

CHINA AND VIETNAM

South Vietnamese Leaders Receive Chinese Ambassador in Saigon 170

Vietnam Feature: A Voyage of Friendship 170

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Water Polo Team Leaves Yugoslavia for Home 172

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meet in Kuala Lumpur 173

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in People's Republic of China newspapers or releases emanating from PRC news agencies.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

May 27, 1975 No. 5860

****
* NATIONAL *
****

"MAY 7" CADRES SCHOOLS

Train Cadres for the Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the CCP Committee of the Wuhan Municipal "May 7" Cadres School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory is a beaconlight guiding us in persistently continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. It has also clearly charted the direction for running further our "May 7" cadres school.

In the whole historical period of socialism, a two-line struggle likewise exists in the sphere of cadre education. We must criticize the revisionist line and must ceach cadres to continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, continuously triumph over the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas and forever forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As early as a century ago, summing up the historical experience of the first proletarian regime--the Paris Commune, Marx and Engels raised the question of guarding against the change of the state organ personnel of the dictatorship of the proletariat from public servants to masters of society. After the October Revolution, Lenin raised the question of guarding against the emergence of the new bourgeoisie among the Soviet workers. In the case of the Soviet Union's capitalist restoration means the usurpation of the full power of the Party and government by the new bourgeoisie. The first socialist state is thus turned into a social imperialist one. This is an extremely profound lesson.

Chairman Mao has always attached extremely great importance to educating the cadres and has given a series of important directives.

Recently, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." This goes a step further and points out importance of educating the cadres well in consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat at the historical stage of socialism. Due to the existence of classes and class struggle, the existence of bourgeois right and the influence and corrosion of bourgeois ideas, not only will capitalism and the bourgeoisie be engendered during small production but also the new bourgeoisie will be engendered among a section of the Party members, a section of the working class and among the personnel of state organs. Therefore, we must seriously educate cadres, so that they can continuously raise their ideological and political consciousness, develop their proletarian revolutionary spirit, resist the corrosion of bourgeois ideas, continuously criticize the idea of bourgeois right and be stout fighters continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is an important task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and also a fundamental task of education for cadres.

The Wuhan Municipal "May 7" Cadres School was born during the great proletarian cultural revolution. For several years, with the Party's basic line as the key link and with Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and his teaching, "Send the broad masses of cadres down to do labor" taken as the guide, we led the cadres in persistently "combining study with production," in studying the works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, against the background of realistic struggle, in performing collective productive labor and receiving training like ordinary laborers in production teams, and in making social investigations, doing mass work and learning from workers, peasants and soldiers. Practice shows that this approach helps gradually to narrow the three major differences and gradually weaken the soil engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie and helps to promote revolutionization of their minds and resist the corrosive effect of bourgeois ideas. In this way the cadres can further foster the revolutionary spirit of working not for fame or gain, fearing neither hardship nor death and devoting themselves to the revolution and the people, and carry on and develop "the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit displayed in those years of revolutionary war and carry revolutionary work through to the end."

To participate in collective productive labor like ordinary laborers is an important course of our "May 7" cadres school in educating cadres. This is a fundamental measure to prevent the cadres of the Party and state organs from changing from public servants to masters of society and from people's servants to officials sitting on the backs of the people. For several years, we seriously organized the students to participate in collective productive labor. Through labor, the students strengthened their thought and feelings of the laboring people and roused their revolutionary spirit. The leading members and the working personnel of the Municipal Vegetable Company persisted in entering the "May 7" cadres school in separate groups. During training with teams, they saw how the

poor and lower-middle peasants "grow vegetables for the revolution" and received a profound education. Back at their work posts, they constantly stayed at a fixed point with the vegetable production team to do labor. There they learned from the masses, carried out investigation and study, grasped the chain of production, supply and marketing and handled properly the socialist relations between agriculture and commerce. Inspired by the leading members of the company, the comrades of some procurement stations listened to the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants and continuously improved their service attitude and their procurement work. After training on a rotating basis, many cadres forged profound proletarian feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants. Back in their units, some cadres worked on holidays for the production teams where they had once been placed for training. They visited the poor and lower-middle peasants and listened to their opinions. Some poor and lower-middle peasants also, on their own initiative, took advantage of various opportunities to report to the company on what they had seen. These cases show that traversing the "May 7" road, the cadres of the state organs have built close relations with the masses of laboring people.

Assigned to production teams in the countryside, the cadres of "May 7" cadres school conduct social investigation, do mass work and draw rich political nourishment while eating, living, laboring, studying and criticizing together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. This helps them eliminate the idea of bourgeois right and overcome the mentality of living in luxury, refusing to share joys and sorrows with the masses and caring for personal fame and gain. Some comrades described themselves in these terms: "Once the shoulder-pole is taken up the airs of an official are gone; once a manure bucket is put on the shoulder the air of softness is chased away; once one lives a collective life one's air of lethargy is thrown away; a comparison with the poor and lower-middle peasants chases away the air of conceit." Back in their work posts, the broad masses of students inspired themselves with the revolutionary and selfless spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants and consciously persisted in performing collective productive labor, and gave an impetus to the revolutionization of government organs. The workers of the Hanyang Steel Mill praised the cadres returned from the "May 7" cadres school, saying that they were "bathed in sweat before the furnace and spattered with mud all over their bodies at the worksite and are capable of sharing the same thoughts with us." Back in his work post from the cadres school, an assistant manager of the Municipal Service Company constantly went down to join the ranks in doing labor. Before the Spring Festival, for several days running, he kept busy in a barbershop till midnight, warmly serving customers. This aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers of the whole barbershop.

"In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants.." In the "May 7" cadres school, the cadres seriously studied works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao and developed the revolutionary style of linking theory with practice. The students persisted in linking reading and study with realistic class struggle and with the summing-up of experiences and lessons in two-line struggle and with the transformation of the world outlook. By linking theory

with practice, many students were enabled to achieve the aim of correctly evaluating the great proletarian cultural revolution, correctly treating the masses, correctly treating themselves and continuously raising consciousness of continuous revolution. Satisfactory results in study were achieved. They brought back to office this good study style and took the lead in studying revolutionary theory. This gave an impetus to the study and criticism campaign in their office.

Having studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and looking back on the course of battle followed, we find clearer bearings and increase our confidence a hundred-fold. We are determined to train cadres for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and turn the "May 7" cadres school into an effective tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

* * *

Stick to the "May 7" Road, Develop Revolutionary Traditions

by

Meng Chung-san (门 中 三) of a certain unit of the Air Force of the Chinese PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1975)

The "May 7" cadres school is a new product of socialism appearing in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the broad masses of cadres studied anew when they were sent down to do labor. They received tempering and raised their ideological consciousness. At the "May 7" cadres school, I picked up the shoulder-pole and hoe again. This called back my cherished memories of the revolutionary traditions. Sweat from labor washed away the bourgeois dust on my body and the revolutionary traditions prodded me to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and continuously forging ahead.

Being a newly-built one, our "May 7" cadres school was marked by relatively poor conditions. To solve the problem of housing for students, we decided to build houses with our own hands. Stones being aplenty in the south, we used stones for house material. In Yunnan and Kweichow of the motherland the climate is variable and you have a scorching sun overhead at one time and a continuous period rainy weather at the other. The roads are muddy and slippery. Hauling stones on the mountain trails, one often perspires all over one's face and his body is splattered with mud.

For over 20 years after liberation, I had seldom taken up heavy physical labor. After working in the day, I lay abed at night, and suffered from a sore waist and aching back. I was quite unused to that. This reminded me of those years of revolutionary war.

At Nanniwan, our 359th Brigade put up in matsheds and dug holes for shelter. Compared with the present, things were much tougher. To beat the Kuomintang reactionary group's blockade and encirclement in the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border area, we put up resolute resistance against the Japanese. In response to Chairman Mao's call, the broad masses of armymen and people fought amidst hardship, relied on their own resources and unfolded a mass production campaign. We reclaimed wasteland, relying on nothing but the hoe and our bare hands. Working with "our bare hands," we got "adequate clothing and enough food supplies." This lightened the burden on the people and made some grain supplies available to the government. We wove our cloth to make garments and twisted wool into strands to make woolen coats. To learn culture and revolutionary theory, we stripped off birch barks for paper.... At that time, we never thought of fatigue. We never had a feeling that we did not get used to things. Vigorous like live dragons and tigers the fighters sang aloud all day long.

As I recalled all this and made a comparison with the past, I saw my problems and ideological gap. After liberation, I entered the city to live in a tall building. As I sat in office, I grew "soft" physically,

my concept of labor gradually declined, and I cared more about enjoyment and thought less of the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. If things went on this way, was it not very dangerous?

In the cadres school, everytime we reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching, "Develop revolutionary traditions and win still greater glories," we recalled our army's glorious tradition of hard struggle and strengthened our determination to traverse the "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao. It was with our bare hands that we "May 7" fighters built houses, set up pig sties and cow pens, cooked our meals and applied the plow to the field. Everyone of us was full of enthusiasm and fighting spirit. It looked like that we went back to Nanniwan days and our revolutionary youth was called forth.

Practice has made me understand that to follow the brilliant "May 7" road is to make us forever preserve and develop the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle, win the battle to combat revisionism and prevent revisionism and prevent ourselves from losing our bearings on the road of continuous revolution.

In the "May 7" cadres school, I was for a time a cook in the brigade cooking for everyone. Later joined our cooking squad as our head. Only when we met did I know that he used to be a fighter of a cooking squad in the army unit when I was a deputy political commissar. When we saw each other at the cadres school, we felt very happy and were very polite to each other. As I worked under his leadership, he felt quite embarrassed. When arranging work, he always called me "deputy political commissar." On my part, I also felt embarrassed. I sensed that this was because my own "airs of an official" had not been completely chased away. I called to mind those war years when cadres and fighters ate out of the same pot of rice, shared the same brick bed, and squatted in the same trench. Those at the high and lower levels never felt the least difference between a higher and a lower position, between a senior and a junior cadre. The whole body of officers and men never felt ill at ease. Today, why should there have been a feeling of uneasiness? This set me to deep thinking.

After I entered the city, I was a high "official" and was placed in a senior position. Especially due to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and company and his vigorous promotion of the bourgeois system of grading, I unconsciously thought more and more of honor and position and drew increasingly apart from the fighters. The glorious tradition of former years was increasingly lost on me. I felt "ill at ease." Was this not an indication that the very bourgeois idea of privileged treatment was asserting itself in my mind? Could I only be a political commissar and not a cook. Could I only be an "official" and not one of "the people"? I was determined to make a thorough rupture with this old concept. Therefore, on my initiative I had a heart-to-heart talk with the head of the cooking squad. I told him about the glorious tradition of our army. Thereafter, the ties became further cemented between us. In our cadres school, there were Red Army veterans who took part in the 25,000-li Long March and also members of the 8th Route Army who fought during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression; there were cadres who joined the

ranks during the War of Liberation and also newly promoted young cadres. Whether high or low in position, everyone was a "May 7" fighter. Everyone ate, lived, labored, studied and criticized together, uniting, loving one another, and helping one another. It was exactly like reliving those years of revolutionary war.

Recently, I studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and the relevant writings by Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat. By linking this with the combat life of the "May 7" cadres school, I came further to understand that as far as the broad masses of cadres are concerned, to doggedly traverse the "May 7" road is an important revolutionary measure for restricting bourgeois right and narrowing the three major differences. It is of extremely great significance in combating revisionism and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a really brilliant path leading to communism. I must doggedly traverse it and stick it out in my life time.

* * *

Give Play to the Role of the Cadres School in Restricting Bourgeois Right

by

the "May 7" Cadres School of the Air Force of the Peking Military Region

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 10, 1975)

In the upsurge of studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we have re-studied Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and reviewed the experience in operating the school in the past few years. We find clearer bearings and felt that our responsibilities are very heavy.

The struggle between the restriction and counter-restriction of bourgeois right is an important part of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the whole historical period of socialism. This struggle will naturally be reflected in the ranks of our army. Beginning with the founding of our army, Chairman Mao has formulated for it a proletarian army-building line and a series of revolutionary measures for restricting bourgeois right and building our army into a proletarian army characterized by unity between officers and men, unity between those up and down and unity between the army and the people. But bourgeois agents within our army Lin Piao and company were extremely hostile to our army's glorious traditions. They desperately used the traces carried by socialist society in economic, moral and spiritual fields from that old society out of whose womb it has emerged as a medium and peddled fallacies like "Induced with public office, emoluments and favors" to corrupt our army, to disrupt our army's various revolutionary measures for restricting bourgeois right, vainly attempting to alter the nature of our army by extending the bourgeois right to serve their capitalist restoration. Therefore, the struggle between restriction and counter-restriction of bourgeois right is also an important aspect of the struggle between two army-building lines. The abolition of the concept of bourgeois right is at all times an important part of the effort toward the ideological buildup of our army. The proper operation of the "May 7" cadres school is an important revolutionary measure for restricting bourgeois right.

The "May 7" cadres school is a new-type cadres school in the socialist period. It provides extremely favorable conditions for the abolition of the concept of bourgeois right. Once a cadre enters the cadres school, he will undergo three changes: from a leading cadre to an ordinary soldier, from relatively comfortable living conditions to relatively tough living conditions, from mainly mental work to constant participation in physical labor. To some leading comrades long confined to office, this really provides a breath of fresh air. Because we have hitherto put first "studying politics" and "criticizing the bourgeoisie" and combined the organization of students to seriously read and study with their participation in realistic class struggle, struggle for production and investigations and studies, the cadres have been enabled to really learn

some Marxist theories on the basis of integrating theory with practice, to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, to enhance their ideological feelings for the laboring people and to develop the style of fighting amidst hardship.

During the time of labor at the lower levels, the broad masses of students studied Engels' teaching, "Prevent the state and state organs from changing from public servants of society into masters of society" and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be both 'officers' and civilians," and other teachings and criticized such doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as "Those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others," etc., advocated by Lin Piao, and smashed such exploiting-class concepts as "those above are superior and those below inferior," "officials are noble and the people mean." This coupled with the life of an ordinary soldier helped further to shatter the bourgeois class concept. Like an ordinary fighter, everyone from the leading cadres at the army and division levels to cadres at basic levels studied and underwent training. This kind of hectic combat life and the atmosphere of unity and mutual help between comrades and their close ties enabled many leading cadres not only to call to mind the military communist life led during those war years and stir up their revolutionary vigor but also to gain a relatively deep knowledge of the thinking and life of the fighters. This brought about changes in their own ideological feelings. A department head in the past did not have an adequate understanding of the actual difficulties of the company and often assigned tasks without providing the conditions necessary to their accomplishment. When those below complained of difficulties, he even accused them of being too loud in their complaint. Through practice at the cadres school as an ordinary soldier, he perceived: "Only by becoming a good soldier can we understand a soldier; only by understanding a soldier, can we warmly love a soldier; only by warmly loving a soldier, can we lead the soldiers well." Back in the PLA unit, many comrades consciously developed the glorious tradition of "unity between officers and men" and, in the role of an ordinary soldier, showed concern and care for fighters and fervently helped them. This further cemented the ties between those at the higher and lower levels.

Through tempering in the cadres school, many leading cadres also shattered the erroneous idea of "leadership is brilliant" and fostered the attitude of learning humbly from the masses and developed the good style of trusting and relying on the masses. In the cadres school, seriously studying works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, everyone criticized the idealist conception of history, "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" advocated by Lin Piao and understood theoretically what is the materialist theory of reflection and what is idealist transcendentalism. Everyone combined study with the practice of the three major revolutionary movements. Many erroneous ideas were rectified. Some comrades in the past often one-sidedly stressed the role of the leadership and attributed to themselves what was achieved in work. In the practice of productive labor, these comrades saw for themselves the strength and wisdom of the masses and came to understand deeply that the masses are the real heroes and that the leadership's work if not guided by the mass line will lead nowhere. Some comrades in the past always thought themselves capable

of something special. Yet in practice in the cadres school, they found themselves not so deep-going as others in reading, not so quckly adaptable to a tough life as others, not so good at doing labor as others, lacking in personal knowledge and being limited in capacity. Thus they deeply understood the point that the masses are the real heroes and genuine knowledge comes from practice. All this enabled some comrades to rectify their blindness, self-complacency and mentality of regarding oneself as brilliant and enabled them to handle satisfactorily the relations between individuals and the collective, between individuals and the masses. With awareness heightened, many comrades back in the PLA unit consciously developed our Party's style of trusting and relying on the masses, went into the thick of reality, made investigations and studies, humbly learned from the masses and improved their leadership work.

Through tempering in the cadres school, some comrades gradually overcame such erroneous ideas as pursuing material enjoyment and letting the combat will weaken, etc., and fostered a communist labor attitude. Under the guidance of revolutionary theory, everyone made rural social investigations and, in light of the history and the actual class struggle in the countryside, deepened his awareness of the protractedness and complexity of class struggle and strengthened his revolutionary fighting will. Some comrades said: "Judging the whole nation by one aspect, we can deeply understand that the bowstring for class struggle cannot be relaxed, the revolutionary rifle cannot be thrown away and any desire for leisure and comfort cannot be tolerated." Through participation in productive labor, many comrades personally felt pain of labor and realized that material wealth does not come by easily. They called to mind their previous practice of seeking leisure and comfort and pursuing enjoyment and deeply felt that they were forgetful of what they had originally been. Some comrades said with deep emotion: "That we suffered hardship before does not mean our being capable of suffering hardship now. That we labored before does not mean our being capable of preserving the identity of the laboring people. A good family background is no insurance against turning revisionist. Only by taking a constant part in labor and getting in touch with workers and peasants can we forever maintain revolutionary youth." Back in the PLA unit, some cadres immediately bought an iron shovel and took part in labor. After tempering in the cadres school, some cadres, who used to "compare themselves with those leading a good life when it came to livelihood and with those doing a poor job when it came to working," now paid attention to leading a hard and simple life and showed a revolutionary and death-defying spirit when they worked.

From these changes in the students, we can clearly see the momentous significance of running well the "May 7" cadres school. Hereafter, we must more consciously carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education for cadres and enable the "May 7" cadres school to call into play its still greater role in the great struggle to restrict bourgeois right, combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS

Take Up Physical Training in the Interest of Revolution

by

our own commentator

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 6, 1975)

The "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Program" is promulgated today for enforcement throughout the country. This expresses the attention and concern shown by the Party and the State to the health of the people and the broad masses of young people and children in the whole country. It is an important measure for implementing Chairman Mao's great directive, "promote physical culture and build up the people's health" as well as an effective method of encouraging the people of the whole country, especially the young people and children, to take up physical training extensively and reulgarly, build up their health and improve their sports standards. To enforce the "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Program" will play a positive role in building socialism and national defense and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. For this reason, the "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Program" should be enforced in schools and the People's Liberation Army. In addition, factories and mines, enterprises, state organs and rural people's communes throughout the country should create conditions and actively enforce the regulations and standards according to circumstances.

To insure this work, it is necessary to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, uphold the basic line of the Party, enlighten the broad masses of people on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture and sports, conduct revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, exercise all-round proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of physical culture and sports, keep eliminating the influence of the revisionist line on physical culture and sports, and raise the consciousness of the people in taking up physical training in the interest of revolution. To enforce the standards for the national physical culture program and occupy the position of physical culture and sports with Mao Tsetung thought will help to promote extensive development of mass physical culture and sports activities and improve sports standards, will help to build up the health of the people, will help to grasp revolution, promote production, other work and preparedness against war, and will serve to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by affirming the important significance of enforcing the "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Program" and consistently conducting line education in the course of enforcing the regulations and standards can raise the consciousness of taking up physical training in the interest of revolution and put physical culture and sports training on a regular basis.

The standards for the national physical culture program have been enforced for trial by many schools in the country. Facts have proved that this is an effective measure for implementing the educational policy of the Party, implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture and sports and developing more fully the physical culture and sports activities of the young people. It has greatly stimulated the enthusiasm of the broad masses of young people and children for physical training and pushed forward the physical culture and sports activities in the schools. This is of great significance in improving the quality of the physical training course and the extracurricular activities of the schools, building up the health of the young people and children and bringing up successors to the proletarian cause of revolution who are developed morally, intellectually and physically. Schools at various levels should further strengthen Party leadership over physical culture and sports work and fully mobilize the masses to criticize the criminal actions of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type who undermine the proletarian cause of education and the cause of socialist physical culture and sports, to eliminate the pernicious influence of such revisionist lines as "intellectual education comes first" and "championitis," and to incorporate enforcement of the "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Training Program" into the work plan of the school. Taking into account the different physical conditions of the individual participants, guidance should be provided in a manner suited to the individual, attention should be paid to the scientific character and safety, the strength should be estimated before acting, progress should be made gradually and health is built up in the interest of revolution.

Suitable sports grounds and equipment are required in enforcing the standards for the national physical culture training program. We should, in accordance with the teaching of Chairman Mao on self-reliance and hard struggle, give play to the revolutionary spirit of running physical culture and sports by diligence and thrift, mobilize the masses to give a hand, make do with what is available, suit the local conditions, obtain materials locally, and repair old and broken down equipment, and actively create conditions for developing physical culture and sports training activities.

Enforcing the standards for the national physical culture training program is an important work to build up the people's health. We must, under the unified leadership of the Party and relying on the broad masses of people, give full play to the role of the education and health departments, the People's Liberation Army, and the mass organizations like the trade unions, the Communist Youth League, the women's federation, the militia, the Red Guards and the Little Red Soldiers, so that they will support one another, cooperate closely, go about this work on a solid basis and in a guided, organized and planned way, and make it serve proletarian politics, socialist construction and national defense better.

* * *

Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Training Program (May 5, 1975)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 6, 1975)

(1) The "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Training Program" is specially drawn up for the purpose of implementing Chairman Mao's instructions, "Promote physical culture and build up the people's health" and "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture," and encouraging the young people and children to take up physical training in the interest of revolution, promote normal physical growth, build up their health and improve sports standards so that they may serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and combine with productive labor.

(2) The "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Training Program" should be extensively enforced in the schools and the People's Liberation Army. Factories, mines, enterprises, state organs and rural people's communes should enforce the regulations and standards according to circumstances.

(3) The "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Training Program" should be enforced among young people and children from the age of ten upward. They should be separated into four age groups. The group for children consists of children aged 10 to 12. The A-group for young people consists those aged from 13 to 15, the B-group consists of those aged from 16 to 17 and the youth group consists of those aged over 18. Different standards should be set for the boys and the girls according to their age group.

(4) To insure all-round development of the young people and children in terms of speed, endurance and strength, the training standards should mainly be based on track and field and gymnastics. The group for children and the A-group for young people each has six times of training of which five are compulsory and one is elective. The B-group of young people and the youth group each has seven items of training of which six are compulsory and one is elective. The compulsory items of training are unified for the whole country. The elective item of training may be drawn up by the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in a manner suited to local conditions.

(5) In view of the fact that the foundation of physical culture and sports varies with different localities, the localities and units concerned, in enforcing the "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Training Program," draw up and enforce their supplementary measures for physical training in light of the state standards. Army units may add and revise individual standards for training according to their needs with their enforcement to be decided by the General Staff and the General Political Department.

(6) Those taking part in the physical fitness tests under the "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Training Program" must, beginning with the passing of their first test, also pass the standards of all the items of training set for their age group within the year (items passed a year ago must be tested again). Those of the lower age group, upon passing the standards, may also take part in the tests of the higher age group. Guidance to training should be given and physical fitness tests made according to the different physical conditions of the individuals, and commandism and formalism should be guarded against. Physical training must take into consideration the scientific character and the ability of the participants, and progress should be made gradually with attention to safety. Tests must be conducted solemnly and conscientiously on the basis of regular training. Do not hold surprise tests or set a time limit for passing the standards. After passing the tests, they should still persist in training so as to build up their health and improve their sports standards.

(7) Enforcement of the "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Training Program" will require sports grounds, equipment and coaching which could be actively solved in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, by diligence and thrift and by relying on the masses. It is also permissible to acquire additional equipment and apparatus that are essential.

(8) To carry out this line of work well, it is necessary to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory, uphold the basic line of the Party, occupy the position of physical culture and sports with Mao Tsetung thought and exercise all-round proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of physical culture and sports. It is necessary to constantly conduct education in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture and sports, education in preparations against war and education in physical culture and health knowledge among the masses, affirm the objective of the task and the method of training, conduct revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, keep eliminating the influence of the revisionist line over physical culture and sports and raise the consciousness of the people in taking an active part in physical training in the interest of revolution.

(9) The "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Training Program" should be enforced under the unified leadership of the Party. Physical culture and sports committees at various levels should organize enforcement of the regulations and standards under the leadership of the local revolutionary committees. Education departments, the People's Liberation Army and the trade unions should give leadership to the enforcement of the "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Training Program" in the relevant units of their own systems. Organizations like the Communist Youth League, the Women's Federation, the Red Guards and the Little Red Soldiers should also actively bring their parts into play in enforcing the regulations and standards.

(10) These regulations will take effect on the day of its promulgation throughout the country. Units which have enforced the "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Culture Training Program" with good results and individuals who have passed the tests will be commended by the localities and units concerned.

* * *

LITERATURE AND ART

Develop With Great Efforts the Spare-Time Literary and Art Creation By the Masses of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

by

Chin Hsüeh-hsün (金学迅) of Tientsin

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 13, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently issued an important directive on the question of theory. Chairman Mao said, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This important directive is the general program guiding our various tasks and is the guiding light for us in doing a good job in the revolution in literature and art. Chairman Mao has all along attached importance to the class struggle in the sphere of the superstructure, and has long ago set forth for us the great strategic task that "the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture." The important directive on the question of theory recently made by Chairman Mao enables us to further understand the profound significance in realizing this great strategic task from the plane of upholding the basic line of the Party, persevering in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, opposing and guarding against revisionism, constantly consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and preventing the restoration of capitalism.

In the historical period of socialism, the two classes have all along waged acute struggles in the sphere of literature and art. The overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes are bound to make use of the literary and art battlefront to create counter-revolutionary public opinion in a vain attempt to pull the society backward and turn back the wheel of history. In order to put back the frantic attacks initiated by the class enemy on the literary and art front, the proletariat must make use of the revolutionary literature and art as the combat tool for strengthening and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, persevering in constant revolution and guarding against the restoration of capitalism.

In order to firmly occupy the ideological and cultural battlefront, and bring into full play the great role of literature and art in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletariat must develop with great efforts the spare-time literary and art creation by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and train a great contingent of literary and art creation with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the mainstay. The broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier spare-time writers live in the three great revolutionary movements, fight together with the heroic figures and feel most deeply the pulse of the time. Their works can opportunely and rapidly reflect the life of struggle of our great era, and glorify the heroic

figures of our time. We must profoundly understand that only through mobilizing and organizing the thousands of worker-peasant-soldier spare-time writers into an overwhelming army of literature and art could literature and art bring into full play their combat role on the various battlefronts and in the various spheres. The creation of poems and songs by the commune members of Hsiaochinchuang of Paoti county, Tientsin municipality, is another rich fruit of the workers, peasants and soldiers in their occupation of the sphere of the superstructure. With the revolutionary model plays as the pattern, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiaochinchuang, embracing deep proletarian feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao and from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat have picked up the pen to create poems and songs and created a new poetic style. The literary and art creation has spurred the development in revolution and production, thus turning a relatively backward brigade with more serious feudal and capitalist ideas in the past into a firm socialist battlefield that wields high the red flag and is high in spirits and firm in determination. Spurred by the advanced experience in Hsiaochinchuang, the CCP committees of all levels in the Tientsin municipality, with the basic line of the Party as the key link, have mobilized the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier spare-time literary and art writers to create many literary and art works with the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, rich flavor of life and unyielding and fresh artistic characteristics. These works have vividly displayed the new figures, new thoughts, and the new look in the socialist revolution and construction, effectively criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, mopped up from all corners the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the ideology of all the exploiting classes, and brought into full play the combat role of literature and art in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The vigorous development of the spare-time literary and art creation by the workers, peasants and soldiers is not only needed for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat in the entire period of transition, but also for gradually eliminating the three major differences, creating conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for the new bourgeoisie to arise, and realizing the great goal of communism. All the exploiting classes in history have not only taken literature and art as the battlefield of public opinion for consolidating or restoring the system of exploitation, but also all along taken literature and art themselves as the tool for hunting fame and gain, gaining privileges and extending the three major differences. The sphere of literature and art is the hereditary territory of the exploiting classes and the bourgeois right and the idea of rights are revealed as especially prominent here. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao, Chou Yang and their company all vainly attempted to make use of the battlefield of literature and art to create public opinion for preserving and extending bourgeois rights. One of the marks of communism is the disappearance of the situation in which people are coerced to slavishly comply with the division of labor, and the disappearance of the difference between physical and mental labor. To realize this goal, we must persevere in the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure, restrict the bourgeois right in the sphere of literature and art, criticize the idea of bourgeois right and develop with great efforts

the spare-time literary and art creation by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to actually turn literary and art creation into the weapon in the grasp of the broad masses. Everyone who embraces the far-reaching goal of communism should support and give impetus to the more vigorous forward development of this newly emerging thing of spare-time literary and art creation by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers from the plane of creating conditions for the transition to communism, and of strengthening the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

To enable the activities of literary and art creation by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to develop healthily, the broad masses of spare-time worker-peasant-soldier writers must rely on the leadership of the Party, seriously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and, in partiuclar, must have a good grasp of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They must live amidst the masses and never divorce themselves from labor, and must also guard against the attacks from the bourgeois ideology. Only in this way can they produce good works needed by the proletarian revolution.

* * *

CADRES' PARTICIPATION IN PHYSICAL LABOR

Cadres of Northwest China County Participate in Manual Labor

(NCNA-English Sian, May 14, 1975)

in a recent visit to wupao county in northwest china's shensi province, we could not find any leading cadre in the office. we were told that they had gone to the countryside to join the commune peasants in spring farming.

the county was a revolutionary base area before liberation. by taking part in collective productive labour, the leading cadres of the county, like former revolutionaries there, maintain extensive and close ties with the masses. this promotes production and helps break down the ideology of bourgeois right and prevent capitalist restoration.

as a rule, the county cadres participate in physical labour for 100 days a year, and commune cadres for 200 days. production brigade and team cadres spend much more time than that.

we toured here and there in the county. wherever we went, we saw people working in the fields, carting fertilizer, or filling in gullies to create farmland. it was difficult for us to tell cadres from peasants.

at a construction site, we interviewed kao wen-hung, a standing committee member of the county party committee and vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee. the veteran cadre took part in the well-known production movement in the 1940's. wiping the sweat off his brow, he said: "formerly we cadres and the masses shared weal and woe and won nation-wide victory. today, we should do likewise in building a new socialist countryside."

wupao county has 98 per cent of its farmland on mountain slopes or in gullies. rivers there have only a flow of 0.5 cubic metres per second. the county used to have meagre harvests due to poor soil and frequent drought. leading cadres and people of the county surveyed 1,800 hills in three months in early 1971 and worked out a plan to transform the area.

this was followed by a battle to reclaim hillsides and build water control projects. all cadres, ranging from county party secretaries to production team leaders, joined the peasants in remaking nature.

a 60-year-old peasant said, "our cadres come bringing spades and work barefooted in the fields. they sweat in the sun and are drenched in the rain. they are just like

the eighth route armymen in the years of revolutionary war."

over the past four years and more, the people in the county have levelled more than 900 hillocks, transformed 1,200 gullies and slopes, and added 6,000 hectares of fields. they have improved 60 per cent of the farmland in the county. in addition, they have planted trees and grass and freed 50 per cent of the farmland from soil erosion.

the county's grain output last year was five and a half times that for 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began. this former disaster-ridden county in northern shensi province has become an outstanding county in the movement to learn from the national pace-setting tachai production brigade.

HYDROELECTRIC STATION

East China Province Builds Complex Hydro-Electric Power Station

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 14, 1975)

a four-step hydro-electric power station, the biggest in east china's fukien province, has been completed and put into operation recently. the generating capacity of the kutienhsi station is more than 40 times that of the entire province in the year before liberation.

all the designing, construction and installation of the power station were done by the chinese workers, who also manufactured the equipment.

the kutienhsi, a 90-kilometre-long tributary of the minchiang river, has swift currents draining a basin of 1,790 square kilometres. in one place, the river falls 350 metres, providing favourable sites for building a hydro-electric power station. before liberation, the kuomintang reactionaries had for a dozen years talked tapping water resources but done nothing. however, they raised a large amount of money from the people, which went to line their pockets.

after liberation, the state took the project as a major construction item. construction of the power station started in 1951. the builders overcame all kinds of difficulties and succeeded in providing

electricity for foochow and nanping municipalities in march 1956.

the second stage of the first step began in 1957. under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the builders built a dam in one year, which raised the water level by 30 metres. they added four hydraulic turbine generators to increase the generating capacity 300 per cent. a medium-sized reservoir was formed to regulate the flow, thus creating favourable conditions for building the complex in steps.

following the principle of self-reliance, the workers, cadres and technicians during the great proletarian cultural revolution made numerous technical innovations and built the main buildings for the second, third and fourth steps of the power station and installed the power-generating units at high speed and low cost. a total of 12 hydraulic turbine generators are supplying electricity for industrial, rural and mining areas.

preparations are under way for the construction of the fifth step of the power station.

1975 SPRING EXPORT FAIR

Chinese Export Commodities Fair Shows Progress in Medicine

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 14, 1975)

visitors from many lands are attracted by the rich variety of medical instruments and medicines displayed at china's 1975 spring export commodities fair in session here. on show are also photographs and models reflecting china's latest achievements in medical and health work.

many of the medical instruments on display are small and light, and easy to carry and operate. they are made to meet the needs of the expanding medical and health work in the countryside.

chairman mao in 1965 issued the call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". china's medical instruments industry, a relatively new branch, has developed by leaps and bounds during the great proletarian cultural revolution. factories

have been established in most of the country's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. they are producing more than 1,000 kinds of medical instruments.

the current export commodities fair displays twice as many types of new electronic medical equipment as were on show at the previous session, indicating the ever wider application of electronic techniques in the medical field. the exhibits at the fair come from peking, shanghai and other major cities as well as from medium and small ones. the transistor cataract cryoextractor manufactured in chinghai province in northwest china is easy to handle and suitable for use in mobile medical teams and rural clinics. an ultrasonic therapeutic device jointly produced by the third people's hospital, the radio factory and other units in loyang city, honan province, last year is for the treatment of hemiplegia (paralysis of one side of the body) caused by cerebral apoplexy. the device, which works on milliampere, low voltage electric current, is simple in structure, easy to operate and light in weight. it was trial-produced for use by barefoot doctors in china's vast countryside.

there are a great deal of acupuncture equipment and acupuncture anaesthesia apparatus at the fair. doctors of traditional chinese and western medicine in shanghai worked in coordination and successfully performed an open heart surgery with heart-lung machine under acupuncture anaesthesia without lowering the patient's temperature, thus opening a new field for surgery under acupuncture anaesthesia. similar operations have been performed in other hospitals in the country. an electrical model showing the procedures of this operation arouses great interest among the fair-goers.

the number of barefoot doctors in china's rural people's communes now exceeds one million, and that of para-medics tops three million. they have now mastered to varying degrees acupuncture and drug treatment of common and recurrent diseases. many models and photographs at the fair show how barefoot doctors climb high mountains to pick medicinal herbs or travel long distances to give treatment in villages inhabited by minority peoples or aboard fishing boats at sea.

nation-wide efforts are being made to explore and research into the time-honoured traditional chinese medicine and pharmacology and raise them to a higher level. exhibits at the fair tell visitors that many wild herbs have been used for the benefit of the people's health and such valuable wild plants as gastrodia elata are being cultivated in gardens. the current fair offers more than 700 kinds of patent medicines for export to the welcome of businessmen from other lands.

PLA SPORTS MEET

Competition in Full Swing at Army Sports Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1975)

competition
in the 18 events at the third sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army got under way yesterday at 92 places simultaneously in peking.

the events are service rifle shooting, bayoneting, hand grenade throwing, obstacle race, gymnastics with apparatus, cross-country race, motorcycling with sidecar, rifle and pistol shooting, track and field, swimming, weightlifting, football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton, handball and waterpolo. preliminaries for football, basketball, volleyball and handball events started on april 27 and may 10 respectively.

the sports meet drew upwards of 5,000 sportsmen and women of a dozen nationalities, including hui, mongolian, tibetan, uighur, olunchun and han, from various units of the army. acting on the principle of "friendship first, competition second", they learned from one another and tried hard to give their best performance. the competition arenas presented a scene of unity and keen competition.

on the opening day of weightlifting competition, flyweight cheng chieh-ming from the p.l.a. kwangchow units snatched 94.5 kilogrammes to break the national record of 94 kilogrammes, and scored a two-lift total of 212.5 kilogrammes, 2.5 kilogrammes better than the listed national record. nine other weight lifters broke three army records on 23 occasions.

women's service rifle shooting went on uninterrupted by rain the sharp-shooters set strict demands on themselves, taking part in the competition as if in actual war. the event called for each contestant to fire 15 shots in 15 minutes, 5 shots each from prone, kneeling and standing positions without prop at a target one hundred metres away. li hsiao-lan from the shenyang units took an early lead with 145 points. li mei-ping of the kwangchow units also made 145 points. li ching-lin from the fukien front fired her shots steadily despite poor visibility and scored 147 points.

participants in the bayoneting event carried forward the army's glorious fighting style and showed their guts in the competition.

the ball game events provided a number of thrilling matches. they are conducted in a group round robin system so that the participating teams have more

chance to play so as to learn from others and improve skill. badminton player chin chih-cheng of the shenyang units strained his right arm during a match, but he kept on playing and finally beat his opponent. in football matches, many players showed good sportsmanship and skill and won warm praise from the spectators.

the current sports meet stresses that physical culture and sports must keep to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and that the sports enthusiasts must learn from the people. groups of workers, peasants and soldiers are posted at various competition arenas. together with the representatives of the army's 61 advanced units in mass participation in sports, these groups give prompt comments on the thinking, sportsmanship and skill of the competitors and the sports meet as a whole. most of the events are conducted right in p.l.a. units as well as factories, schools and rural people's communes so that more workers, peasants and soldiers may follow the competition.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albanian Telegraph Agency Visits Shanghai and Wuhsi

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1975)

the delegation of the albanian telegraph agency led by fiqeri vogli, director of the agency, returned to peking from shanghai by plane today after visiting shanghai and wuhsi in the company of shih shao-hua, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

the albanian comrades-in-arms went to shanghai from the chinese capital on may 9. wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet to warmly welcome them.

while in shanghai, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the shanghai shaped steel tubing plant, the hutung shipyard and the shanghai wrist watch factory. they praised the workers for the successes they have scored by following chairman mao's principle of independence, initiative and self-reliance.

on may 10, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited a unit of the east china sea fleet of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in shanghai and saw the naval vessel "yangtze" which chairman mao inspected and other vessels of chinese design and make. they were warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters.

during their stay in wuhsi, they were guests at a banquet given by tung wan-hua, vice-chairman of the wuhsi city revolutionary committee, and visited factories and made a boat excursion on the beautiful taihu lake.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Wushu Troupe Leaves Peking for Britain

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1975)

a chinese wushu (traditional chinese martial arts) troupe with hsu kuo-an as leader and chang shan and wang chia-tung as deputy leaders left here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to britain.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Leave Peking for Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1975)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth left here to visit tachai and other places by special train this evening in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

accompanying samdech and madame penn nouth on the visit were members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee sarin chhak and his wife, chau seng, chan youran and his wife, thiounn mumm, chea san and his wife, and madame keat chhon, vice-minister of foreign affairs van piny and his wife, cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife, and cambodian diplomatic envoys to various countries now in peking and their wives.

seeing them off at the railway station were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, the foreign ministry's deputy department directors wang chen, liang feng and kao chien-chung, and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao.

present were also members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee duong sam ol and his wife, huot sambath and his wife and thiounn prasith, and other cambodians here.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Shen Yen-ping Gives Banquet in Honor of
General Supervisor Hatem and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1975)

shen yen-ping, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome mohamed abd el kader hatem, general supervisor of the special national council of egypt, and his wife and other distinguished egyptian guests accompanying him on the visit.

present were egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd, minister of the egyptian embassy here medhat tewfik and his wife, and other embassy officials.

attending were chu tu-nan and chou pei-yuan, members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

shen yen-ping and hatem spoke at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of friendship. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and egypt and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would be constantly developed.

at noon today, ambassador salah el-abd gave a banquet at the embassy for the general supervisor's visit to china. ho ying and chai tse-min were present.

general supervisor hatem and other distinguished egyptian guests arrived here yesterday for a visit to china after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Talks
with French President

(NCNA-English Paris, May 13, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and president valery giscard d'estaing of the republic of france held friendly talks in the ely see palace this afternoon.

the two sides had a broad exchange of views on current major international problems.

present on the chinese side were: foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, chinese ambassador to france tseng tao, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

present on the french side were: foreign minister jean sauvagnargues, secretary general of the foreign ministry geoffroy de courcel, and french ambassador to china claude arnaud.

President d'Estaing Gives Banquet for Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping

(NCNA-English Paris, May 13, 1975)

valery giscard d'estaing, president of the republic of france, gave a banquet at the elysee palace here this evening in honour of teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, who is on an official visit to france.

among the guests were the chinese vice-premier's party including chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france, was also present.

present on the french side to accompany the guests were jacques chirac, prime minister; michel poniatowski, minister of state and minister of the interior; jean sauvagnargues, minister of foreign affairs; vincent ansquer, minister of commerce and handicrafts; jean-pierre soisson, secretary of state for universities; and madame francoise giroud, secretary of state with the prime minister for women's condition.

accompanying the guests also were edgar faure, president of the national assembly; claude pierre-brossolette, secretary general of the presidency of the republic of france; gaston pams, senator and president of the france-china friendship group of the senate; andre bettencourt, member of the national assembly and president of the france-china friendship group of the national assembly; jacques chaban-delmas, member of the national assembly and former prime minister; alain peyrefitte, former minister; geoffroy chodron de courcel, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; etienne manach, who was once ambassador to china; claude arnaud, ambassador of france to china; and public

figures of the french economic, cultural, scientific and press circles.

the banquet was permeated with a warm, friendly atmosphere.

president giscard d'estaing and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping spoke at the banquet and were enthusiastically applauded.

in his speech, the french president expressed warm welcome to the chinese vice-premier in his official visit to france. he said that the visit "underlines the exceptional quality of franco-chinese relations and brings out its historic importance in the present situation. thus, it bears the double sign of friendship and a certain view on world problems."

referring to the development of the dialogue between france and china, the president said, "this is a dialogue the tradition of which general de gaulle and chairman mao tsetung wanted to renew eleven years ago by deciding to establish diplomatic relations between us. this decision has since opened the road to the many occasions of our rapprochement. i am thinking of the extraordinary exhibition of the treasures of your art and your history held by china in paris, and of the enthusiastic reception accorded by the french public. i am also thinking, not without melancholy, of the french industrial and scientific exhibition which i would have liked to inaugurate myself. finally, i am thinking of the memorable visit that my predecessor paid to china."

he added: "please allow me, mr. vice-premier, to express the conviction that your visit and that of the high-ranking persons around you mark a new stage in this regard and will enable us to pave a new way for franco-chinese friendship."

he said, "mr. vice-premier, in you we receive the representative of a very great nation whose contribution is essential to international equilibrium. therefore, france cannot receive the representatives of china without having major problems of our time on the agenda."

the president noted, "china and france have quite fundamental things in common, so much so that in many occasions, they share the same reflection, seek solutions to the same problems and, through different ways, reach identical conclusions.

"france and china should, primarily because of their long national history which is several thousand years old and which gives them glory and tests, have understood that no force can for long force a people to renounce mastery of their own destiny unless they abandon it. to them, therefore, the national liberation movement that the world has witnessed for one generation conforms to the orientation of history and the dignity of man."

he stressed, "both france and china have accumulated a long experience of international life. they know that a country cannot, with impunity, rely on others to take care of its security and that, if alliances are frequently necessary, nothing can replace the will of a nation to assure its defence itself and of possessing the means to do so. they likewise understand that the movement that impels the peoples to unite jointly to create the conditions for their freedom and future corresponds with the demands of world equilibrium and those of peace. it is in this spirit that france, on her part, is determined to pursue the union of europe actively. she is pleased with the interest china shows in this and with her recent decision to establish regular relations with the community of the nine."

in his speech, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping sincerely thanked president d'estaing for the warm hospitality. he said: "under the personal solicitous care of general de gaulle and chairman mao tsetung, china and france established diplomatic relations eleven years ago, thus adding a new page to the annals of sino-french relations. facts show that the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries conforms not only to the interests of our two peoples, but also to the historical trend of our time. in 1973, president georges pompidou paid an official visit to our country -- an event still fresh in our memory. i would also like to point out here that in the past year and more, president giscard d'estaing has made new efforts for promoting the development of relations between our two countries. at the same time, i wish to inform your excellency that chairman mao tsetung is greatly interested in the development of sino-french relations. i am convinced that through the joint efforts of our two sides, the relations between our two countries will be strengthened further."

he pointed out, "the social systems of china and france are different, but we both desire to develop relations between our two countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. in the international field, we are both opposed to monopolization of world affairs by the superpowers. president giscard d'estaing has declared that it is necessary to uphold the independence of france's policy and preserve the "sovereignty of decision in regard to the big powers". mr. president, we appreciate your determination. the chinese government has always held that all countries, big or small, should be equal. the affairs of a country should be run by its people themselves, and no country has any right to subject others to aggression, control and intervention. if all states of the world follow this principle in their mutual relations, our planet would become much more tranquil. but unfortunately, the reality confronting the peoples is quite a different case. the world is marked today not by tranquillity,

but by great disorder. metaphorically speaking, our earth is sick. today, there are one or two powers which always seek to interfere with others' independence and practise power politics and hegemonism. to contend for world hegemony, they are locked in intense rivalry in europe, the mediterranean, the middle east, the persian gulf, the indian ocean, asia and even the pacific. where their rivalry takes place, there is no tranquillity. and europe is the focus of their contention. it is known to all now that the person who talks the loudest about peace and security is the very one who flagrantly imposes military threats on the people of the world, the european peoples in particular. the continuation of this rivalry between the two superpowers will one day lead to war. we must squarely face this harsh reality, otherwise, we will suffer. we are sure that the french people and other european peoples will not forget similar lessons in history."

"however," he said, "we are not pessimistic. the world is bound to move towards progress and brightness. we have full confidence in the future of the world. the superpowers are on the decline and will sink further, because they are divorced from their peoples and they bully other countries. the just struggle of the world people is surging forward. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend. the west european peoples have also become increasingly aware of the reality they face. they are raising their voice ever louder for strengthening their union. china, as you know, firmly supports the union of western europe. the incessant progress made by the west european countries on the road of union with a view to safeguarding their independence and ensuring their security, is, in our view, conducive to the development of the world situation in a favourable direction. anyone without any ulterior motive towards western europe need not be afraid of its union. we are glad to see that the french government, under the leadership of president giscard d'estaing, is continuing its efforts to promote the union of western europe. the french people and other west european peoples may rest assured that in their cause of safeguarding independence and reinforcing their union, they will always have the support of the chinese people. it is in this spirit that the chinese government has recently established relations with the european economic community. it is our hope that a united europe will play a more positive role in world affairs."

"china is a developing, socialist country belonging to the third world. the chinese people are working hard to run china's affairs well. in accordance with chairman mao's teachings, our policy is to 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony'. to 'dig tunnels deep' is for defence. obviously, tunnels, however deep, will never encroach upon another country. to 'store grain everywhere' is to be prepared against war and natural disasters. 'never seek hegemony' is one of

our fundamental principles. china is still a developing country and has not the qualifications for becoming a superpower. she will not seek to be one even when she becomes strong. to try to become a superpower, which thinks itself superior to others and acts like an overlord, is to place oneself in opposition to the world people and the overwhelming majority of countries; it means digging one's own grave. we shall educate our future generations to keep this always in mind," he said in conclusion.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Fetes President d'Estaing

(NCNA-English Paris, May 14, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, gave a luncheon today at the chinese ambassador's residence in honour of french president valery giscard d'estaing.

present at the luncheon were: jean sauvagnargues, french foreign minister; miss valerie-anne giscard d'estaing, eldest daughter of the president; claude pierre-brossolette, secretary general of the presidency; and gabriel robin, foreign affairs counsellor of the presidency.

accompanying the guests at the luncheon were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

also present at the luncheon were claude arnaud, french ambassador to china, and tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france.

the guests and the hosts repeatedly toasted to the steady development of the friendly relations between france and china and between the people of the two countries. the luncheon was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Continues to Hold Talks with French President

(NCNA-English Paris, May 14, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and president valery giscard d'estaing of the republic of france continued to hold talks in the elysee palace this afternoon.

CHINA AND GERMANY

Chang Hsiang-shan Fetes German Communist Party (M-L) Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the german communist party (marxist-leninist) delegation led by chairman ernst aust. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned liu ke-ming and ku li-hung.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

Chang Hsiang-shan Fetes Workers' Delegation from Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the workers' delegation from the federal republic of germany led by karlheinz hutter, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the german communist party.

they chatted cordially and amicably over the dinner. present were liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council, and ou tang-liang and chien ta-tung, leading members of sections concerned of the international liaison department.

the delegation arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Ghana

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1975)

a chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for accra by air yesterday evening on a friendly visit to ghana.

vice-foreign trade minister yao yi-lin and charge d'affaires ad interim of the ghanaian embassy here k.o. beecham were at the airport to see the delegation off.

CHINA AND GUATEMALA

President of All-China Sports Federation Chao Cheng-hung Meets and Fetes Guatemalan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1975)

chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, yesterday evening met with and gave a dinner for mario rolando castro de leon, president of the autonomous sports confederation of guatemala, and his party. they had a friendly conversation.

leading members of departments concerned ni chih-chin and kuo lei were present at the meeting and the dinner.

the guatemalan guests arrived here on may 10 at the invitation of the all-china sports federation.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Graphic Art Exhibition Closes in Iceland

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1975)

an exhibition of chinese graphic art closed in reykjavik last weekend, according to a report from the icelandic capital.

the exhibition, opened on april 23, aroused great interest among the icelandic public. it drew more than 3,500 visitors and was covered by television, radio and newspapers. it was generally believed to have contributed to the cultural exchange and mutual understanding between the chinese and icelandic peoples.

CHINA AND IRAN

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Stops Over at Peking On Way to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1975)

princess ashraf pahlavi, sister of his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, and her entourage stopped over at peking airport this morning on their way to visit the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were welcomed and seen off at the airport by chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry cheng yuan-hsing and deputy director of the ministry's protocol department liu hua.

present also were hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and his wife, and officials of the iranian embassy in peking.

princess ashraf pahlavi had breakfast with vice-foreign minister ho ying at peking airport.

iranian ambassador to china ahmad-ali bahrami and chief of the protocol department of the d.p.r.k. foreign ministry li in chun, who had made a special trip to peking to greet the distinguished iranian guests, left peking by the same plane.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Youth and Women Delegation of Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the youth and women delegation of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist) with giovanni angel billia, member of the central committee of the italian communist party (m-l) and national secretary of the italian union of communist youth (m-l), as leader and maria bacchi penzo, member of the women's work commission of the italian communist party (m-l), as deputy leader.

after the meeting, chang hsiang-shan gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

present on the occasion were li chin-hua, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, and sung shun-ying, vice-president of the peking municipal women's federation.

the delegation has already toured peking, tachai, shanghai, changsha and shaoshan. it will soon leave here for kwangchow for a visit before going home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1975)

japanese friend kaheita okazaki and his party of three left here for home by air today after concluding a friendly visit to china.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned liu hsi-wen, wu shu-tung and chang hsing-chiao.

present was emon ichikawa, minister of the japanese embassy in peking.

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets and Fetes Japanese Gifu Prefecture Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met with and gave a banquet in honour of all members of the japanese gifu prefecture friendship delegation with saburo hirano, governor of the prefecture, as leader, yosuke uematsu, and seiji taguchi as deputy leaders and hiroshi makita as secretary-general.

present on the occasion were vice-president of the china-japan friendship association wang yun-sheng, and leading members of organizations concerned sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. president liao cheng-chih and delegation

leader saburo hirano proposed toasts at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the people of china and japan may live in friendship from generation to generation.

the japanese gifu prefecture friendship delegation arrived in china on may 7 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. the japanese friends visited hangchow and shanghai, where they were guests at banquets given by wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Premier Receives China's Insurance Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 13, 1975)

kim il, premier of the administration council of korea, this evening received the delegation of the people's insurance company of china led by keng tao-ming, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the members of the delegation.

since its arrival here on april 29, the delegation had visited pyongyang, kaesong, wonsan and other places. the chinese embassy here gave a reception this evening on the occasion of the delegation's visit.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Technical Group Leaves Mexico for Home

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 13, 1975)

the chinese technical group of fresh water fish breeding led by tsang hung-tao left here today for home after concluding its one-month study visit in mexico.

the group arrived here on april 11 at the invitation of the mexican government for a visit to the country according to provisions in the exchange of notes on cultural, scientific and technological exchange between

china and mexico. during its stay in the country, the group was received by mexican secretary of water resources leandro rovirosa wade, under-secretary of industry and commerce in charge of fishery hector medina neri and governor of tabasco state manuel velasco suares.

the group visited fish breeding regions of seven states including morelos and tabasco. experiences on fresh water fish breeding and prevention of diseases were exchanged at forums held between fish breeding workers, scientists and technicians of the two countries.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang gave a reception on the visit of the group on may 7. mexican general director of fishing regions of the ministry of industry and commerce jorge rotija bouchan and general director of the national institute of fishery luis kasuga osaka attended the reception.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Head of Palestine Liberation Organization
Mission in Peking Leaves Post

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1975)

munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, left here for palestine today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Portuguese Communist Party (M-L) Delegation
Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1975)

the delegation of the portuguese communist party (marxist-leninist) led by general secretary vilar left here for home by air this evening.

it was seen off at the airport by feng hsuan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of departments concerned.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, shanghai, changsha, shaoshan and tientsin.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Troupe Ends Visit to Port of Spain

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, May 12, 1975)

the performing arts troupe of china concluded its friendly visit and performances here and left for other cities today.

the chinese artists gave five shows here, including a dress rehearsal, to an audience of more than 5,500. with distinct national characteristics and deep revolutionary emotion and pulsating with life, the performances were warmly received by the spectators. the pianist yin cheng-chung played "fragments from the modern revolutionary ballet -- the red detachment of women" with such skill and revolutionary enthusiasm that the audience greeted him with shouts of "marvellous exclamation", "magnificent exclamation" and "fantastic exclamation" when he finished.

the "trinidad guardian" commented: "the chinese performers, their musicians, dancers and singers, all left their audience breathless with their absolute discipline and mastery. many declared that theirs was the greatest display of cultural talent ever seen in trinidad."

during its stay here, the chinese troupe visited a sugar-cane field, a state-owned sugar refinery and a new residential quarter. it also went sightseeing in the downtown area. the chinese artists were warmly welcomed by the workers, women and children on their tour and were deeply impressed by the industriousness of the trinidad people.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

More Chinese Freighters Arrive at Da Nang, South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1975)

two chinese freighters "hongqi no. 157" and "hengshui" arrived at da nang, south viet nam, on may 10 and 11, bringing with them the chinese people's profound fraternal feelings for the south vietnamese people.

the freighters were loaded with rice, textiles, medicines and other goods from the chinese people to aid the vietnamese people.

earlier, "hongqi no. 155", the first chinese freighter to carry rice and other goods to aid the south vietnamese people, had docked at the port of da nang on may 2.

crew of the chinese freighters were warmly welcomed and offered hospitality by the local people.

during the stay of the freighter "hongqi no. 155" in da nang, the leading members of the quang nam province people's revolutionary committee and the da nang city military control commission as well as representatives of mass organizations gave the chinese crew an enthusiastic welcome. crew members were invited to visit the local scenic spots and the minority nationality museum and to make a sightseeing tour. a dinner in honour of the chinese crew was given by the leading member of the military control commission in da nang city on may 4.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Water Polo Team Wins Opening Match in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, May 13, 1975)

a chinese water polo team opened its series of friendly matches here yesterday evening by defeating a belgrade university students' team 11:6.

yugoslav water polo enthusiasts welcomed the players of the two teams, who put up a spirited match in a friendly atmosphere.

the chinese team led by tung liang-tien arrived here on may 9 on a friendly visit to yugoslavia at the invitation of the yugoslav physical culture federation.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

May 28, 1975 No. 5861

******* ******
* NATIONAL *
****

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

An Unavoidable Road to the Proletarian Revolution in Education

- insights obtained from study of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive"

by

the theoretical group of the Educational Bureau
in Shanghai municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 12, 1975)

Recently, in the course of studying Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of cadres and people on the educational front in Shanghai municipality have looked back on the practice of revolution in secondary and primary education in Shanghai since the great proletarian cultural revolution and reviewed Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" which they feel is especially close to them. This brilliant directive of Chairman Mao's which is a powerful ideological weapon for transforming the school into an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat, has not only illustrated the necessity of revolution in education but also pointed out the forward orientation for the revolution in education.

In order to turn the school into an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to persevere in the "criticism of the bourgeoisie." In the past the education battlefield was monopolized by the exploiting classes for a long time and was "soaked with the bourgeois idea of grades." The pernicious influences of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism are deep-rooted and the prejudice and traditional forces of the bourgeoisie are very tenacious. Therefore, in order to carry out revolution in education, the proletariat must place destruction above all else, persist in the criticism of the bourgeoisie, thoroughly clear up this old base, gradually

wipe out the old soil, restrict the bourgeois right, constantly criticize and shatter the idea of bourgeois right and create conditions for making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again.

To train successors for which class is the basic hallmark distinguishing the school as the instrument of the dictatorship of which class. Socialist schools must train successors to the cause of proletarian revolution in accordance with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, so as to make the students "participants in the struggle to overthrow the exploiters in the course of study." For the past few years, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students of the secondary and primary schools in Shanghai municipality have, together with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the capitalist tendency. In the struggle, the broad masses of teachers and students diligently studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and stepped out of the door of the school to carry out social investigation. They have received profound education and clearly discern that the fallacies, "learning properly is a thing that gains enormous profit out of small capital investment" and "getting learned to become an officer," as advocated by people like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao vainly aim at expanding the bourgeois right to serve the line of capitalist restoration. The successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution must run counter to their ways, resolutely break with the old traditional concepts, go to the most difficult places and strike root in the countryside to make revolution. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, more than a million educated youths from Shanghai have gone to the mountains and the countryside to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants: this is a challenge to the bourgeois right and an effective criticism of the centuries-old traditional concept.

In order to criticize the bourgeoisie, we must also seriously criticize the concept of the private ownership of knowledge. Knowledge is created by the working people and it is a kind of wealth of the society. However, the intellectuals of the exploiting classes throughout the ages are bound to regard knowledge as private property, as the capital for getting promotion in ranks and amassing wealth and as the staircase for shaking off physical labor and climbing up. They think that with the possession of knowledge, they can look haughtily upon the workers and peasants. The reactionary ruling classes throughout the ages have only "turned the doctors, lawyers, preachers, poets and scholars into hired workers whom they have employed with money." In the "Communist Manifesto," Marx and Engels said, "The communists can sum up their theories in one sentence: wipe out private ownership." In this sense, an important task of the proletarian revolution in education is to shatter and wipe out the concept of the private ownership of knowledge. If it is said that this will make people lose their enthusiasm for study, it is rightly said, because we precisely aim at shattering this bourgeois enthusiasm. If this bourgeois enthusiasm is allowed to develop, it will lure our youths to the blind alley of waging personal struggle for fame and honor. It will increase the difference between mental and physical labor, expand the bourgeois right,

make the bourgeois ideas run wild and nurture new bourgeois intellectual elements in the schools run by ourselves. What a horrible scene this is!

Chairman Mao points out in the "May 7 Directive" that the students "must not only study literary works, but also labor, agriculture, and military affairs and also criticize the bourgeoisie." This is the solely correct path for transforming the old school. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, dominated by the revisionist line in education, the schools were divorced from proletarian politics, from productive labor and from the masses of workers and peasants. The students studied books for more than ten years but could not see how the workers worked or how the peasants cultivated the land. Some declined in health and turned revisionist in their thinking.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students of the secondary and primary schools in the Shanghai municipality have, in accordance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," developed the activities of "learning three things," labor, agriculture and military affairs, kept in touch with the workers, peasants and soldiers, learned from the outstanding qualities of the workers, peasants and soldiers, fostered the habit of labor and the feeling and love for the working people, and set up the idea of studying diligently in the interest of revolution. The activities of "learning three things" has closely linked up the school and society, and has changed the former state in which the classroom, teacher and books formed the center and theory was divorced from reality and has given an impetus to the reform of teaching content and teaching method, thereby making education and teaching further conform to the needs of the three great revolutionary movements. More importantly, the activities of "learning three things" has created conditions for gradually reducing the three major differences. The students trained in this way can work with a spade, till the land with a hoe, take up the gun to fight a battle, and take up the pen to write essays. In the three great revolutionary movements, they have been trained to be "workers with socialist consciousness and culture."

Chairman Mao points out in the "May 7 Directive": "The phenomenon with the bourgeois intellectuals ruling our schools must not be continued." After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the battlefield of the school has undergone profound transformation and the education revolution has attained great results. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the working class in Shanghai just like the whole country, has shouldered the great historical task of occupying and transforming the superstructure. On the one hand, they marched into the schools to occupy the battlefield of education on all sides so as to let in sand and fresh air into this rigid, decadent and moldy soil occupied for a long time by the exploiting classes. On the other hand, the teachers and students were organized to go to the workers, peasants and soldiers for re-education, and they were made to observe how people built life in a new way, to analyze the decadence of old things, to discover the bud of new things, to remold their thinking and to shift their foothold to the workers and peasants.

In order to strengthen the school leadership and do a good job in the revolution in education, the working class at Shanghai together with the relevant department sent worker-peasant-soldier lecture groups of more than 37,000 people with the industrial workers as the main body to lead, in coordination with workers' propaganda teams, the revolution in school education and occupy the rostrum of the proletariat. In addition, a powerful contingent of tutors outside the school formed by the staff members and workers of the factories, neighborhood and shops and the retired workers also showed concern for the education of youths outside the schools. More than 1,800 factories have established fixed links with more than 400 secondary schools and set up factory-school liaison groups for revolution in education; they made overall planning and developed the activities of "learning three things" purposefully and according to plan.

Under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party), the revolution in education in the schools has been carried out vigorously, thus giving an impetus to the ideological transformation of the original teachers. In the course of running schools with open doors, the broad masses of teachers grasped revolution and promoted production together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, made revolution in education, received re-education politically and studied again vocationally. In the course of "learning three things," many people seriously studied the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and strove to remold their world outlook. Thus they have undergone changes in thinking and feeling and are welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. With the leadership of the working class and the direct participation of the masses of workers in teaching reform and with the strengthening of the ideological transformation of the original teachers, this battlefield of education is gradually creating the superiority of the proletariat.

The struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front is protracted and complex. In order to carry out the educational revolution through to the end, we must seriously read books and study and strive to understand, on the basis of combining theory and practice, the truth that "the schools should become instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat," constantly sum up experiences and raise our consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the Chaoyang Agricultural College, we are determined to fight with unflagging efforts and triumphantly forge ahead along the road charted by Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive."

* * *

BOURGEOIS EROSION

Resolutely Resist the Corrosive Effect of the Bourgeoisie on the Ranks of Workers

by

the Workers Theory Group of the 6th Workshop of the Shanghai Bulb Factory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 22, 1975)

Great leader Chairman Mao's recent important instruction on the question of theory is a powerful ideological weapon for combating revisionism and preventing revisionism and is a beaconlight for strengthening the build-up of the ranks of the working class.

Marxism holds that the seizure of state power by the proletariat is not an end of class struggle but the continuation of class struggle until the elimination of all classes. Of course, it is a class struggle waged under different circumstances, in a different form and by different means. As indicated by the historical experience of the dictatorship of our proletariat, this new "form" and "means" find their striking expressions in the question of corrosion and counter-corrosion.

After the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes are still there, giving up no hope and constantly dreaming of regaining their lost "paradise." A striking experience of their restorationist activities is the corrosion of the ranks of the working class. This is because in the face of the powerful dictatorship of our country, they deeply understand that it is difficult to seize state power again by counter-revolutionary violence. They will make more attempts to realize the aim of restoration through the channel of "peaceful evolution." Meanwhile, in socialist society, at the economic base and in the ideological and other fields there inevitably exist the traces of the old society. This provides material and spiritual conditions for the corrosive activities of the bourgeoisie.

In addition, we must note that the great multitude of small producers have not been thoroughly transformed after they embarked upon the socialist road and they still show spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism. They encircle the proletariat, imbrue the proletariat and erode the proletariat from all sides. Encircled and imbrued by these small producers, a small section of the workers are likely to engender such capitalist ideas and acts as getting rich and amassing a fortune.

Touching on the socialist system, Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation, she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." This tells

us that after the fundamental completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production, there still exists bourgeois right. Such bourgeois right has not been completely eliminated in-so-far as the system of ownership is concerned; moreover, it still seriously exists in the relations between man and man and still occupies a dominating position in distribution. Therefore, there exists the soil engendering the new bourgeoisie.

As far as distribution is concerned, the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work"is a negation of the capitalist system of exploiting the surplus value created by the workers and is much superior to /the principle of distribution in/ the old society. But it still takes inequality as a prerequisite and enables people, who are physically different and whose family burdens are different, to become well-to-do in different degrees.

This raises a question: Should we consciously restrict it /bourgeois right/ or enlarge it? If we lose sight of the necessity of restricting it, we shall inevitably be bewitched by the tinsel world of commodities and money and it is possible that we shall be corroded by it consciously or unconsciously. All new and old bourgeois elements often exploit bourgeois right to attain their counter-revolutionary aim. Did not Lin Piao and company energetically preach "induce with public office, emoluments and favors"? Were they not desperately peddling such sinister stuff of economism as "material incentives," "cash awards in command"? Were they not dragging down some weak-willed persons through material inducement? This is worthy of our deep thinking.

The working class is the leading class of our state. We are charged with the glorious mission of thoroughly transforming small production, rooting out all traces of the old society, creating conditions making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for new ones to arise, and finally eliminating classes and achieving communism. Therefore, we must triumph over the corrosive effect of the bourgeoisie and achieve victory in this struggle.

In practice, we came to realize that to triumph over the corrosive effect of the bourgeoisie, it will not do just to rely on simple class feelings and on experience. We must first seriously read and study and especially master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by seriously studying theory can we lay hold of the telescope and microscope politically and remain always invincible. Only by understanding the question of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie can we really distinguish between what is socialism and what is capitalism. In this way, when the bourgeoisie is corroding us, we can see it clearly and resist it effectively. Otherwise, we shall suffer a big loss and come to grief.

To resist the bourgeois erosion effectively, we must also strive to transform our world outlook. "In the process of building socialist society, everyone needs to be transformed." "In class struggle and in the struggle against the natural world, the working class must transform the whole society and, at the same time, transform itself." This is because there is no great

wall separating our workers from the old society. They have grown up in the struggle to oppose the bourgeoisie but they themselves are imbrued with some traditions and habits of the old society. Moreover, a large number of peasants and students have joined the ranks of the workers along with the development of our socialist cause, and their class weakness cannot be eliminated at one stroke. If we fail to see the importance of the self-transformation of the working class and rest content with "being originally red" and "being automatically red," then our own shortcomings and weakness will provide an opportunity for bourgeois erosion.

Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. The protractedness of class struggle determines the protractedness of corrosion and the struggle against corrosion. In the past, we scored a very big victory in the struggle to fight the corrosive effect of the bourgeoisie. Yet this was just the beginning. The bourgeois influences in society will still corrode us in more forms and by more means. So long as we continuously advance in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao, we shall certainly be able to win victories continuously in the struggle against corrosion.

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY DISCIPLINE

The Proletariat Must Have Iron Discipline

by

the Hsinchuang Communication Work District of the Shanghai Electrical Affairs Section

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 15, 1975)

In the article "The Great Beginning," Lenin highly evaluated the "communist subbotniks" initiated and organized by the workers of the Moscow-Kazan Railway. Lenin pointed out: "It is a beginning of unusually great importance. It is the beginning of a revolution that is more difficult, more material, more radical and more decisive than the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, for it is a victory over our own conservatism, indiscipline, petty-bourgeois egoism, a victory over the habits that accursed capitalism left as a heritage to the worker and peasant Only when this victory is consolidated will the new social discipline, socialist discipline be created; then and only then will a reversion to capitalism become impossible, will communism become really invincible." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 1) Here the revolutionary teacher stressed in a prominent way the great significance of the proletarian revolutionary disciple and closely linked it with the consolidation of the socialist system, the prevention of capitalist restoration and the building of communism. In studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we should seriously study this brilliant work by Lenin, deepen our understanding of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and raise consciousness of observing socialist labor discipline, consolidating the dictatorhsip of the proletariat and developing socialist production.

In class society, discipline bears a class nature. Labor discipline varies with different social systems. The organization of social labor under the system of serfdom is maintained by means of the stick. Under the capitalist system, a handful of capitalists and landlords control the vast part of means of production. They maintain their rule by means of hunger discipline and compel the working class and the broad masses of laboring people to toil day and night and work to their death for them.

The organization of socialist social labor is maintained by relying on the conscious discipline of the laboring people. This is because in socialist society, the system of public ownership of means of production has superseded the system of private ownership by the landlord and bourgeois class; and the socialist system of all-people ownership and the system of collective ownership of the socialist laboring masses are the economic foundation of our country. The broad masses of laboring people have for the first time become the owners of means of production. They work to meet the needs of the whole society. Therefore, they can consciously work selflessly for socialism. In this sense, the labor discipline of socialist society is fundamentally different from the labor discipline of capitalist society and feudal society. Of course, in the socialist period,

it is still necessary for the state to prescribe some laws and systems compulsory in character. But this is not contradictory to the conscious discipline of the laborers. Just as Stalin once pointed out, "Iron discipline excludes no conscious and voluntary submission but takes this as a prerequisite, because only conscious discipline can become genuine iron discipline." (Collected Works of Stalin, Vol. VI, pp. 158-159)

Marxism holds that the high degree of democratic centralism and iron discipline within the revolutionary ranks are a primary condition for triumphing over the bourgeoisie and an important prerequisite for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thumbing through the Marxist classics, we can see that when the revolutionary teacher touched on the establishment and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he always laid great stress on this point. Engels once pointed out: "To wage struggle, we must knit our strength into a rope and concentrate this strength on the same point of attack." (Collected Letters of Marx and Engels, pp. 301-302) In leading the Soviet people to wage the unusually hard struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin stressed many times the importance of discipline. He said, "Absolute centralization and the strictest discipline of the proletariat constitute one of the fundamental conditions for victory over the bourgeoisie." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 181) "Whoever weakens ever so little the iron discipline of the party of the proletariat (especially during the time of its dictatorship) actually aids the bourgeoisie against the proletariat." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 201) The great leader Chairman Mao has always paid great attention to strengthening the revolutionary discipline of the proletariat. During every crucial period of our revolution, he always repeatedly stressed this point. Chairman Mao taught us: "Discipline is a guarantee for the implementation of the line. Without discipline, the Party cannot lead the masses and the army to wage a triumphant struggle." Guided by the correct line, the people of the whole country must "unify awareness, unify policy, unify planning, unify command and unify action." For several decades, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the Chinese people by relying on the iron discipline of the revolutionary rank, and on the unity of the whole people, have continuously achieved one great victory after another in revolution and construction.

The iron discipline of the proletarian revolutionary ranks is of extremely great importance. This not only finds expression in the great struggle to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat but also finds prominent expression in the great struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. It may be asked: Without the iron discipline of the revolutionary ranks, could we have smashed the pipe dream of the new and old bourgeoisie in its vain attempt to restore capitalism? Could we have made small production break the shackles of old influences, old traditions and old habits? Could we have triumphed over the bourgeoisie in its attack against us in the ideological field? Could we have effectively developed socialist production? Absolutely not. In the process of studying well and making ourselves understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is, without doubt, very important to obtain a clear idea of the relationship between the strengthening of unity and unification of the revolutionary ranks and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The railway is the main artery of the national economy having a direct bearing on socialist construction, on war preparedness and on the consolidation of the material foundation for the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through personal experience in practice, we have come to understand that strict labor discipline and a great sense of responsibility are of extremely great importance in insuring the communication and contact service in railway transportation. Our work district has under its control six stations and is responsible for the maintenance and repair work on contact and communication equipment on a 55-kilometer line. Despite the great number of points, long line, dispersion and lack of supervision, we have consciously linked the observance of labor discipline with the development of the socialist economy and with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thanks to our persistence in reading and study. We have promoted the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit as displayed by the revolutionary forerunners in the years of revolutionary war, worked vigorously and assiduously and set a record of 1,200 accident-free days in the work district and insured smooth and uninterrupted flow of railway transportation. Thereafter, we must more assiduously study the works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, study well and grasp the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, more consciously observe and maintain revolutionary discipline and make a still greater contribution to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of the socialist economy.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

Carry Through to the End the Great Revolution of Sending the Educated Youths to the Countryside

by

Chu P'ei-p'ing (朱培屏)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 17, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Chairman Mao's important directive is a great ideological weapon guiding us in upholding the Party's basic line, persevering in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, opposing and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only when we take Chairman Mao's important directive as the guide and seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we consciously adhere to the correct orientation of the youth movement and do a good job in sending the educated youths to the mountains and the countryside.

Sending the educated youths to the countryside to take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants is a Marxist-Leninist line which Chairman Mao has charted for the youth movement in our country. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao has given a series of directives on sending the educated youths to the countryside. At the time a decisive victory had been won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Jen-min Jih-pao of December 1968 reporting on the town residents and educated youths of our Huining county, Kansu Province, settling in the countryside, transmitted in the "Editor's Note" Chairman Mao's great call: "It is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Cadres and other city people should be persuaded to send their sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside. Let's mobilize. Comrades throughout the countryside should welcome them." For the past few years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's directive and the impetus given by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement, one group of educated youths after the other vigorously rushed to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and at the same time rendered contributions to the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside.

Chairman Mao's call for sending the educated youths to the countryside is aimed at training and bringing up millions upon millions of successors to the proletarian cause of revolution and at accelerating the pace of building the socialist new countryside. This is an important strategic plan for opposing and preventing revisionism and an important measure for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company tenaciously resisted Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and adopted

a thousand and one ways to obstruct and sabotage the movement for sending educated youths to the mountains. This shows that they are the sworn enemies to the dictatorship of the proletariat. In this vast world of the countryside and the great storm of the three great revolutionary movements, nearly ten million educated youths study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, brave the storm and see the world. They have undergone good steeling and grown to maturity in the struggle. In the past year and more in particular, they have together with the poor and lower-middle peasants energetically participated in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, diligently studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, received profound education and further raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. In the course of study and practice, they criticized the idea of the bourgeois right, cleared out the mire of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, resisted the corruption by the bourgeois style of life, made the most radical rupture with the traditional concepts and triumphantly forged ahead on the great road of revolutionizing their thinking. Take our Kansu Province for example: the more than 90,000 educated youths who have gone to the mountains and the countryside since 1973 have, in the brief period of more than a year, undergone profound transformation of their spiritual outlook. At present, more than 700 people have already joined the Communist Party of China, more than 6,000 people have joined the Communist Youth League, more than 5,000 people have been selected into the leading bodies at the county, commune and brigade levels; they have become the main force for socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside. Practice shows that the bright road of going to the mountains and the countryside as charted by Chairman Mao is a road that must be traversed in training and bringing up millions upon millions of successors to the proletarian cause of revolution.

In the countryside, as long as they combine their political cultural and scientific knowledge with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, the educated youths can play an active role in the dynamic mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" and can render contributions toward building the socialist new countryside and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. With an ambition to till the land in the interest of revolution and build a new base of marketable grain west of the river for the mother country, sixty young people of the educated youth team in Peihowan, Chinta county have, in just more than a year, reclaimed 1,500 mow of wasteland under the leadership of the poor and lower-middle peasants and produced 440,000 catties of grain. In the course of transforming the objective world, these youths have raised their ideological state to a new plane. They said heroically, "We take small paths in the fields and carry hoes and spades, but we shoulder the heavy burden of building the socialist new countryside and rush toward the great goal of communism."

The great teacher Lenin pointed out, "In order to abolish classes completely, it is not enough to overthrow the exploiters, the landlords and capitalists, not enough to abolish their rights of ownership; it is necessary also to abolish all private ownership of the means of production, it is necessary to abolish the distinction between town and country, as well as the distinction between manual workers and brain workers."

The movement for sending educated youths to the mountains and the countryside to take the revolutionary road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants is a great cause with far-reaching significance in reducing the three major differences and restricting the bourgeois right. It is under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and by constantly triumphing over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and all kinds of sabotage from the class enemies and by making a radical rupture with the old traditional concepts that this new thing of socialism has triumphantly forged ahead step by step. It should be noted that when the Party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of cadres and people seriously implement Chairman Mao's directive on the combination of educated youths with the workers and peasants, when the broad masses of revolutionary parents send their children to the countryside and teach their children to take up farming, when millions upon millions of educated youths full of revolutionary heroism rush toward the countryside to make revolution and make up their minds to become new peasants with both socialist consciousness and culture, they are taking practical actions to build the socialist new countryside, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, reduce the three major differences and restrict the bourgeois right, and are taking practical actions to realize the great goal of communism. We revolutionary youths should feel proud for having personally participated in this great reform of historical significance.

The movement for sending educated youths to the countryside represents a profound social revolution. Every step forward must undergo struggle. The overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes will not easily give up the contention with us for the younger generation. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique had an intense hatred for the rustication of educated youths and launched malicious attacks on this socialist new thing. This not only revealed their opposition to the working people, but also exposed them as ones utilizing the bourgeois right to attack the Party in their vain attempt to incite a section of people more deeply influenced by the idea of the bourgeois right to oppose the socialist revolution. They vainly attempted to expand the differences between town and country and between physical and mental labor and to turn the educated youths into a new aristocratic stratum, in the hope of winning the support of certain people more deeply influenced by the idea of bourgeois right for their counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. The determination of the broad masses of educated youths to adhere to the countryside to make revolution is an effective criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and a heavy blow at the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. After the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have come to deeply realize that the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the ideology of all the decadent classes on the decline are also obstructing the triumphant development of the movement of sending the educated youths to the mountains and the countryside. On the question of how to handle the rustication of the educated youths, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is extremely sharp, violent and profound. The fallacies like "the student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer," "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others," "getting learned in order to become an official," "going to the countryside in order to acquire merit" and

"reform through labor in disguise" advocated by Confucius, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao still rot and stink among us and corrupt us. The influence of the idea of the bourgeois right is also very deep and broad. These traditional concepts and bad habits of the exploiting classes are basically antagonistic to the interests of the proletariat and also run counter to the socialist economic base. If we do not thoroughly criticize these fallacies or resolutely shatter the idea of the bourgeois right and if on the contrary we take the evil path of "getting learned in order to become an official" of the landlord and bourgeois classes, the three major differences will be increased and revisionism will be engendered. "It would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." This is an important question which every one of our Communist Party members and revolutionary youths must seriously handle and guard against.

The socialist new thing--sending educated youths to the mountains and the countryside--is revealing its great vitality. Its far-reaching influence toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism is more and more clearly revealed before the people. However, we should realize that the struggle between two classes, two lines and two kinds of ideology over the sending of educated youths to the mountains and the countryside is still protracted and extremely acute. We must, in compliance with Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory, diligently study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, profoundly understand the revolutionary significance of sending the educated youths to the mountains and the countryside, implement Chairman Mao's series of instructions on youth movement in every respect, uphold exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and carry through to the end the great socialist revolution of sending the educated youths to the mountains and countryside!

* * *

COTTON SOWING

China Completes Cotton Sowing

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1975)

china has basically completed her cotton sowing. the cotton growing areas in both the south and the north are now beginning to concentrate on field management in order to get another good harvest this year.

the commune peasants carried out the sowing amid the high tide of study of the theory of proletarian dictatorship. this made them more conscious of farming for the revolution and they showed high enthusiasm in fulfilling their planned acreage in accordance with the state plan and in ensuring good quality sowing.

in hupeh province, which reported 0.75 tons and more of ginned cotton per hectare, the cadres and commune members started the work in mid-april, that is earlier than usual. working day and night, they finished earlier, with better quality; and more fertilizer was applied.

during the sowing, cadres in the cotton growing areas took an active part in the collective productive labour and directed the work on the spot. more than 8,000 cadres from county and commune offices and also from industrial and other enterprises on the outskirts of shanghai went down to the grass roots, where they studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat together with the peasants and discussed with them ways to "grasp revolution and promote production". they took the lead in collecting manure and deep-ploughing the fields. in fact, all the fields set aside for cotton growing were deep-ploughed once or twice and covered with a thick layer of fertilizer.

various cotton growing areas earnestly carried out the "eight-point charter" and adopted scientific farming methods. one of the important measures involved was transplantation, which has proved successful in increasing yield on large tracts of land. the transplanted crops start their growth earlier, skip over spring frost and autumn waterlogging and are more resistant to drought. hupeh, szechwan, shensi, honan and other provinces multiplied the transplanted acreage this year. honan, shantung and hopei, while expanding transplanted acreage, also introduced improvements in land preparation to prevent salinity from reducing crop stands.

EMANCIPATED SERFS

Former Tibetan Serfs Become Competent Drillers

(NCNA-English Lhasa, May 15, 1975)

a drilling team staffed mainly by former tibetan serfs has overfulfilled state quotas in the four years since its formation. with the members working with a high sense of responsibility as masters of the country, the team has become an advanced unit on the industrial front in tibet.

interviewed at a site where the drillers had been working for over a month under heavy snow, the team's party branch secretary wangdrag said: "studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have heightened our consciousness of the need to continue the revolution. our drillers shortened the winter vacation and came here 22 days ahead of schedule to do more for socialism."

most of the 51 drillers and cadres are emancipated peasants and herdsmen. a number of them suffered as beggars, slaves or prisoners in old tibet, and some still have scars left on their bodies. they often say: "who could imagine that we, slaves once treated as 'talking tools' by manorial lords, have become the first generation of tibetan drillers exploring underground riches exclamation"

it was hard for these emancipated slaves and serfs, who had received no schooling, to learn drilling technique. but they acquired the know-how by hard work and ingenuity. they drew diagrams on their palms or in their notebooks, composed ditties to help themselves remember things, operated the drills carefully and exchanged experience after work. meanwhile, the party organization ran spare-time technical courses for them, and veteran workers and technicians of the han nationality passed on their knowledge to their tibetan class brothers. the tibetan drillers fulfilled their tasks with flying colours in the first year.

in four years they learned to do shallow and deep drilling and handle small and big drilling machines. they know how to avoid such accidents as leaking, slanting and the sticking of the drill head.

the revolutionary spirit of these tibetan workers can be explained by the example of wangchag, the team leader. he went begging as a child, and two of the seven members in his family died under cruel exploitation by a serf-owner. when he was twelve, wangchag and his father were thrown into prison and detained for more than a year simply because they killed a wild horse. with deep hatred for the old society and boundless love for the new, he devotes his all to his work. once when there was no means of transportation for moving a drilling rig to another drilling site, wangchag said: "we must seize every minute to build socialism. let's carry the equipment on our shoulders."

so he and the other cadres and workers carried or pulled all the parts and tubes to the new site some two kilometres away, and then brought in water from a river one kilometre away with wash basins and oil barrels to start drilling ahead of time.

working with such a political consciousness as wangchag's, the drilling team created a record in deep drilling on the tibetan plateau and overfulfilled state targets last year.

the drillers, deprived of their right to education in the old society, have eagerly learned to read and write and are studying revolutionary theory. many of them can now read in both tibetan and han languages. tseringdawa, a communist party member, have read all four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme" and "the state and revolution".

NEW TOWN ALONG "SILK ROAD"

New Town Rises Along "Silk Road"

(NCNA-English Lanchow, May 15, 1975)

a new town has appeared at the site of an age-old post station along the ancient "silk road".

the town of huangyang chen is situated in the eastern part of the kansu corridor in northwest china. before liberation one could find here only a number of ramshackle mud houses, including some caravansaries and groceries and a pawn shop, plus stalls selling noodles and steamed rolls.

with assistance from the people's government, the local people have built up the town through persistent efforts in the post-liberation years. relying on the collective economy, the peasants constructed "huangyang reservoir" with a storage capacity of tens of millions of cubic metres of water and a trunk canal to make use of melted snow from the chilien mountains for irrigation of large tracts of fields constructed after liberation.

in keeping up with the agricultural development, a tractor parts plant, a farm pump plant, a sugar press, a power plant and a farm tool repair and assembling works have been put up. in addition, workshops are

run by people's communes and their subdivisions. the farm machinery turned out by the town, including parts and accessories, finds a ready market in the province and nearby areas. the sugar produced here caters to needs in the province, and power is supplied to neighbouring towns and rural areas.

an agricultural college, an institute of agricultural science and a farm mechanization school, all run at the provincial level, and a school of animal husbandry operated by the wuwei prefecture are located in the town, as against only one primary school before liberation. there are also a number of primary and middle schools.

in contrast with the lack of medical facilities in old china, the town has a well-equipped hospital where surgical operations can be performed.

factories in the town are run on the principle of combining industry and agriculture. each has opened its own farm to develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production. many workers' families have settled on the farms or nearby production brigades or teams to contribute their share to the building of a socialist new town.

the cultural, educational and scientific research institutions all serve industrial and farm production. teachers, students and scientific workers go to factories and rural people's communes where they conduct research with workers and peasants on questions to be solved in production, and popularize the results in other places as well. aid-agriculture teams visit communes to help train agro-technicians and set up agricultural research centres.

before liberation the people here had to fetch drinking water from ponds and use oil lamps. now they are provided with clean tap water and electric lighting. the workers and peasants, who do not worry about their food and clothing any longer, deposit their savings in the banks. personal savings in 1974 were nearly three times that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

a brisk market prevails in the town and surrounding villages. in the local supply and marketing co-ops, the total purchase value of farm and sideline products last year was 3.6 times that in 1965, and the value of sales went up 42 per cent.

1975 SPRING EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

China's 1975 Spring Export Commodities Fair Closes

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 15, 1975)

china's 1975 spring export commodities fair came to a victorious close here today.

the fair, held at a time when an excellent situation prevailed both at home and abroad, drew many visitors and trade discussions were very lively. acting on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and supply to each other's need, china's foreign trade corporations signed large numbers of import and export trade contracts with friends from the five continents. this testified to the flourishing and stability of china's economy as well as her brisk foreign trade.

the earnest study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by the people of all nationalities in our country has promoted the vigorous growth of industry and agriculture, which provides the essential conditions for the increase of china's exports. textiles, light industrial goods, farm, side-line and native products and handicrafts of practical value found ready buyers at the fair. hardwares, machines and small plants were particularly welcomed by friends from the third world countries. the crude oil and petro-chemical products produced by the tatching, takang and shengli oil fields aroused the interest of many foreign visitors. chinese foreign trade workers had wide contacts with the visitors to the fair and asked for the opinions of the people of various countries about the quality, variety, designs, patterns, packing and prices of china's exports. they exchanged views with friends from trade circles of the third world countries and other friendly countries on further developing bilateral trade relations so as to benefit the development of their national economy. all this deepened their mutual understanding.

during the fair, visitors viewed more than 40,000 exhibits as well as models and charts concerning 18 advanced units. they took time out to tour kwangchow city, visit factories, and people's communes, and see performances of songs, dances and acrobatics, sports exhibitions and films. many visitors were deeply impressed by the chinese people's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. a compatriot from hongkong said excitedly after visiting the fair: "here, i have come to know the excellent situation in our country in which all nationalities are marching ahead in unity. socialism is triumphantly advancing everywhere, whether in the areas inhabited

by han people or in the areas inhabited by minority nationalities." an arab friend remarked to a staff worker: "western countries are now in the grip of an economic crisis marked by declining production, soaring inflation and rising unemployement. in your country, industry develops steadily, good harvests have been gathered year after year, prices remain stable, the market is flourishing, and the people's life is secure. what a world of difference between the two different systems exclamation"

many friends from trade circles of the third world and some other countries were elated at and inspired by the glad tidings -- the liberation of phnom penh, the complete liberation of cambodia, the liberation of saigon and the complete liberation of south viet nam -- which came one after another while the fair was in session. they described these events as a common victory of the indochinese peoples in their united struggle and a common victory of the third world people and the people of the world as a whole. many japanese friends expressed their agreement with the inclusion of opposing hegemonism as contained in the japan-china joint statement into the japan-china peace and friendship treaty and they voiced the fervent desire of the people of the two countries to live in friendship from generation to generation.

this evening receptions were held at the tungfang hotel and the kwangchow hotel simultaneously to mark the closing of the fair. attending were foreign friends, overseas chinese, compatriots from hongkong and macao, and the staff of the fair, totaling more than 4,000 people. lin li-ming, chairman of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the fair and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, addressed the receptions respectively. they said that china's socialist revolution and construction have scored great victories under the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party. with the vigorous development of industry and agriculture and the steady growth of her relations with other lands, china's foreign trade will continue to increase. in the future, china will continue to expand her economic and trade relations with various countries and regions of the world in accordance with the principle of equality, mutual benefit and supply to each other's need.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan made a toast at the receptions.

present were liang chin-tang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and yeh chien-min and huang jung-hai, leading members of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Wushu Troupe Arrives in London

(NCNA-English London, May 14, 1975)

a chinese wushu troupe arrived here today for a friendly visit to britain at the invitation of the greater britain-china centre.

welcoming the troupe at the airport were j.f. ford, director of the greater britain-china centre, and victor hochhauser, director of victor hochhauser company l.t.d., which is responsible for organizing the chinese troupe's performances in britain.

present also were representatives of oversea chinese, who presented flowers to the troupe.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chi-kuang was also there.

the troupe is led by hsu kuo-an and his deputies chang shan and wang chia-tung.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 15, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chen yung-kuei today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation in the tachai production brigade of shansi province, north china, with samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests accompanying him on the visit.

present was ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

on hand were also kuo feng-lien, standing committee member of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the tachai brigade revolutionary committee, and han ying, vice-chairman of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets General Supervisor Hatem

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with mohamed abd el kader hatem, general supervisor of the national special council of egypt, and his wife and the other distinguished egyptian guests accompanying him on the current visit to china.

present was egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd.

on hand were chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Visits Places in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, May 14, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, now on an official visit in france, visited the versailles and a farm here today and yesterday morning.

the chinese vice-premier went sightseeing yesterday morning in the company of michel guy, secretary of state for culture, and jean brenas, prefect of the department of yvelines. he toured the versailles palace and was cordially received by van der kemp, conservator-in-chief of the museum.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this morning visited a farm in aubigny village on the outskirts of paris and was warmly welcomed there. jean-francois deniau, secretary of state for the ministry of agriculture, and jecgues saulier, prefect of the department of seine-et-marne, accompanied him during the tour.

French National Assembly President Gives Banquet for Chinese Vice Premier

(NCNA-English Paris, May 14, 1975)

edgar faure, president of the national assembly, and madame faure gave a banquet at the national assembly building here this evening in honour of teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china who is on an official visit here.

among the chinese guests were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france, was also present.

present on the french side were prime minister and madame jacques chirac; jean sauvagnargues, minister of foreign affairs; yvon bourges, minister of defence; bernard destremau, secretary of state for foreign affairs; rene haby, minister of education; pierre abelin, minister of cooperation; paul granet, secretary of state with the prime minister for vocational training; gabriel peronnet, secretary of state with the prime minister for public function; christian poncelet, secretary of state for economy and finance (budget); annie lesur, secretary of state for education (pre-school education); jean lyon, secretary general of the national assembly and of its presidency; alain peyrefitte, former minister; claude arnaud, ambassador to china; etienne manach, former ambassador to china; and members of the national assembly and senators.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. president edgar faure and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping exchanged toasts.

edgar faure said, "in recognizing the personality of independent china, general de gaulle demonstrated independence and thus restored the personality of france.

he expressed pleasure with the establishment of formal relations between the people's republic of china and the european economic community as well as with vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's friendly visit to france.

"our peoples who have suffered from the war want peace," he said. "they have also indicated that what they want is not any kind of peace and that they will not separate this grave concern from that of absolutely not parting with the right to decide in freedom their own action."

in his toast, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping expressed thanks to edgar faure, president of the french national assembly, for his warm hospitality. he said: "since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and france, the development of our two countries' relations has been satisfactory. today, the exchanges between our two countries in political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other fields are all carried out on a new scale. this is the outcome of the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of our two countries -- an outcome inseparable from the efforts of the french national assembly. in the past few years, the national assembly has sent deputy delegations or deputy groups to visit our country, and this has played a positive role in increasing the mutual understanding between our two peoples and promoting the relations between the two countries. we hope and believe that the current session of the national assembly, under the leadership of president faure and with the efforts of its deputies, will make new contributions to the enhancement of the friendship between our two peoples and the development of the relations between the two countries."

French Delegation of Higher Study Center of Armament Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1975)

the delegation of the centre of higher study of armament from france led by general pommaret rene left peking yesterday to visit nanking, shanghai and kwangchow.

the french guests arrived in peking on may 8. while in peking, they visited a unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army, a rural people's commune and a motor vehicle plant and toured scenic spots and historical sites. on may 10, they were guests at a dinner given by cheng chih-ping, a leading member of the china international travel service.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1975)

chinese vice-premier wang chen met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the japanese gifu prefecture friendship delegation. leader of the delegation is saburo hirano, governor of the gifu prefecture, deputy leaders are yosuke uematsu, mayor of gifu city, and seiji taguchi, representative director of the gifu prefectural headquarters of the china-japan friendship association (orthodox), and secretary-general is hiroshi makita, vice mayor of gifu city.

present on the occasion were president liao cheng-chih, vice-president wang yun-sheng and secretary-general sun ping-hua, of the china-japan friendship association.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Yokosuka Port Goodwill Delegation of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met with the yokosuka port goodwill delegation of japan led by kazuo yokoyama, mayor of yokosuka.

present were leading members of departments concerned, including sun ping-hua and chang kung-chen.

the delegation is to leave here for home by air tomorrow.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Friendship Delegation of Chief Editors of Japanese Newspapers Associated with Kyodo News Agency

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the friendship delegation of chief editors of japanese newspapers associated with

the kyodo news agency with hidekichi komatsu as leader and yoshio sakane as deputy leader.

later, liao cheng-chih gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

present on the occasion were peng ti; leading member of the hsinhua news agency, and leading members of organizations concerned including ting to and li fu-teh.

Japanese Kobe Port Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1975)

the japanese kobe port friendship delegation led by shoichi ijiri, vice-mayor of kobe city, left here by air today to visit shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

after its arrival in china on may 6, the delegation visited peking and tientsin.

Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Wing from Hyogo Prefecture Leaves Tientsin for Home Via Peking

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 15, 1975)

the 118-member delegation of the japan-china friendship wing from hyogo prefecture, japan, concluded a visit to tientsin and left here by train this morning for home via peking.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by chao wu-cheng, vice-chairman, and li shih-tseng, deputy secretary-general, of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and several hundred singing and dancing young people and children.

the delegation arrived in tientsin from peking at lunch time may 10. hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, met and had a warm and friendly conversation that afternoon with delegation leader masao takagi, president of the hyogo prefectural chapter of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), deputy leaders takao watari, ichiro yamaguchi and toraichi nakata, and deputy leader

and concurrently secretary-general masao nakajima. in the evening the municipal revolutionary committee threw a reception in honour of the japanese friends.

on may 13 some steel, electrical and transport workers on the delegation visited a museum on the history of the shantiaoshih street in the city. they learnt about the facts of the savage exploitation and oppression of chinese workers by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism in the old days as well as their resistance and struggle. the visitors also had a discussion with old workers there. the chinese and japanese workers pointed out that it will be in full accord with the interests of the two peoples to conclude the china-japan peace and friendship treaty on the basis of the china-japan joint statement. they voiced their determination to contribute their share in strengthening the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

while in tientsin, the japanese friends visited factories, the takang oil field, army units, schools, hospitals, a home for retired workers and a workers' housing estate. they had discussions and a get-together with the local people. the visitors were also entertained at a programme of music, dances and martial art presented by local primary school pupils.

delegation leader masao takagi gave a reciprocal reception on the eve of the delegation's departure from tientsin.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chou Pei-yuan Meets and Fetes Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1975)

chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this evening met and gave a dinner in honour of jose murat and other four members of the federal chamber of deputies of mexico and their wives.

present on the occasion were lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and fernando flores tejada, minister-counsellor of the mexican embassy here, and his wife.

the mexican guests arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese People's Amity Association Leader Meets Palestine "Saiqa" Visiting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met here this afternoon with the palestine "saiqa" visiting delegation led by hanna bathiche. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present was lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's amity association.

after the meeting, lin lin gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. present was hamad abdul aziz aydi, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

the visiting delegation arrived in peking on may 11 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and will soon leave here to visit other parts of china.

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Volleyball Team Concludes Visit to Togo

(NCNA-English Lome, May 14, 1975)

china's tientsin men's volleyball team left here for lagos today after an eight-day visit to togo.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the togolese volleyball federation and the togo-china friendship association.

chinese ambassador to togo yueh hsin was also present.

during its stay here, the team was received by kodjo agbenowossi koffi, togolese minister of youth, sports, culture and scientific research, and kokou fourn, mayor of the city of lome and president of the togolese volleyball federation.

it played four matches with the togolese national volleyball team and the joint team of lome. good sportsmanship and fine skill of the two sides were warmly applauded by the spectators.

the mayor of lome gave a banquet for the guest team yesterday evening.

the chinese ambassador gave a reception on the evening of may 9 on the chinese team's visit.

during its stay here, the chinese players visited the national museum of togo, a factory and a port and were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh, Charge d'Affaires A.I. Tran Binh Give Reception in Peking to Celebrate Vietnamese Nation's Great Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1975)

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the great victory scored by the vietnamese nation and to thank the friends all over the world for their support to the vietnamese people's just struggle.

attending were chinese party and state leaders yeh chien-ying, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, ni chih-fu, hsu hsiang-chien and li su-wen.

duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and heads of diplomatic missions in peking were present.

the reception was alive with warm expressions of friendship. friends from various countries drank many toasts to the great victory scored by the vietnamese nation.

ambassador nguyen trong vinh and li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, made speeches at the reception.

in his speech, ambassador nguyen trong vinh pointed out that in the spring of 1975, the south vietnamese people and combatants within 50 days crushed one million puppet troops and the traitorous, rotten and dictatorial administrative machinery. as a result the vietnamese people defeated the u.s. imperialists and won the greatest, most brilliant victory in their national history. after 117 years, the last aggressor was driven out of the country and the entire vietnamese country has won complete independence, the entire vietnamese nation has been totally liberated and the people began to enjoy genuine peace and freedom.

the ambassador said that this historic victory is closely linked with the name of president ho chi minh -- the great teacher of the vietnamese revolution, the most venerated and beloved leader of the entire vietnamese people and the most outstanding son of the vietnamese nation.

he said: "this great historic victory is precisely the result of the idea that 'nothing is more precious than independence and freedom', of the determination of the people and combatants to fight and to win under the correct, creative leadership and guidance, political and military, of the glorious viet nam workers' party. this is also the victory of the militant solidarity between the three indochinese countries who have fought shoulder to shoulder and helped each other against their common enemy."

the ambassador expressed thanks for the devoted, great, effective and multiform assistance of the chinese communist party headed by respected chairman mao, of the fraternal chinese government and people, and for the precious support of justice and peace loving people throughout the world to the struggle of the vietnamese people.

from now on, ambassador nguyen trong vinh declared, the vietnamese people are able to embark on healing the serious wounds of war caused by the all-round devastation by cruel, barbarous u.s. imperialism and, in accordance with the testament of president ho chi minh, the entire country, millions as one man, is determined to bring into full play the spirit of self-reliance and press forward to build a peaceful, united, independent, democratic and prosperous viet nam. "we are firmly confident in the splendid future of our nation," he added.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien, on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, extended once again the warmest congratulations and high salute to the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, to the south viet nam national

front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and to the fraternal vietnamese people in the north and the south for the great victory scored by the vietnamese nation.

he said: for more than a hundred years, the heroic vietnamese people, advancing wave upon wave and never yielding, waged extremely arduous struggles for the independence of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation against imperialism and colonialism. especially in the last ten years and more, the vietnamese people, holding high the brilliant banner of "firm resolve to fight and to win" of president ho chi minh and displaying dauntless revolutionary heroism, waged a vigorous people's war and finally defeated the u.s. aggressors, overthrew the reactionary puppet regime and won the great victory of the complete liberation of south viet nam, and the vietnamese revolution entered a new historical period.

"your great victory provides a powerful inspiration and impetus to the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles of all peoples and sets a brilliant example for all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in their liberation cause," he said.

vice-premier li hsien-nien pointed out that u.s. imperialism has not yet learnt the lesson it ought to have learnt from its defeat in indochina. "a few days ago, when an american ship invaded cambodia's territorial waters, cambodia took legitimate measures against the ship to safeguard her state sovereignty. but the united states went so far as to make an issue of this matter and send planes to bomb cambodian territory and ships. this is an outright act of piracy which should be strongly condemned by world public opinion."

the chinese vice-premier said that the chinese and vietnamese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. "following chairman mao's teachings, we chinese people will in future continue, as always, to perform our internationalist duty and resolutely support the vietnamese people in their just struggle. we are convinced that the vietnamese people, who have won the great victory of their national liberation war, will surely fulfil president ho chi minh's behest and build viet nam into a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous country."

also present at the function were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council, of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including keng piao, li chiang, fang yi, han nien-lung, li ta, liang pi-yeh, kuo lin-

hsiang, hsiao peng, yang tien-kuei, chi chao-chuan, wang chuan, feng hsuan. shen chien, chang hsiang-shan, kuo lu, yu mei, chen wei-chi, shen kuang, chiao pei-hsin, fang kao, li chi, chien hsin-chung, wu yu-hsun, li ching-chuan, ma jen-hui, teng kang, hsieh li-fu, pan fei, ting kuo-yu, liu hsi-chang, chai tse-min, yu chung-hao, fu yu-fang and wang lien-lung.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Democratic Republic of Vietnam Admitted into World Health Organization

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 14, 1975)

the 28th world health assembly at its plenary meeting this morning adopted a resolution admitting the democratic republic of viet nam as member of the world health organization (w.h.o.).

in the course of the debate, the representatives of algeria, the democratic people's republic of korea, guinea, yugoslavia, romania, iraq and many other countries expressed their warm support for the admission of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the algerian representative emphasized that this is a historic event. it shows once again that the peoples of asia, africa and latin america are determined to live a free and independent life and to manage their own affairs by themselves.

taking the floor the chinese representative said that the heroic vietnamese people won a great victory in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations the world over, showing them that a weak nation can defeat a strong and a small nation can defeat a big. the vietnamese people have also made big achievements in national construction. he noted that in accordance with the regulation of the world health organization, the democratic republic of viet nam is fully qualified to be its member.

at the meeting, the representative of the democratic republic of viet nam, hoang dinh cau, gave an account of the successes which his country has obtained since independence, in particular during the war against u.s. aggression, in the medical and health work, through self-reliance and reliance on the masses of the people.

at its meeting today, the assembly also approved the applications for admission into the w.h.o. submitted by mozambique and tonga.

the 28th world health assembly opened here yesterday, mainly to discuss w.h.o.'s 1976 budget and program of activities.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

May 29, 1975 No. 5862

****
* NATIONAL *
****

STRUGGLE BETWEEN NEW AND OLD INSTITUTIONS

The New Institutions Always Develop Forward in Their Struggle To Defeat the Old Ones

- comment the struggle of Western Han Legalists to rebuild and consolidate the dictatorship of newly emerging landlord class

by

K'ang Min (康民), Nanking Teachers Training College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 13, 1975)

When Ch'in fell, Han arose, and "Han inherited Ch'in's institutions." Major reversals and setbacks occurred in the course of building and consolidating the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord in our country, and because of this, the feudal system was raised to a new level. Studying this period of spiral course in history makes us see clearly: "Every new thing has to experience difficulties and setbacks as it grows." History invariably develops in the unceasing struggle to overcome old things. Knowing this will help us deepen our understanding of the Party's basic line and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, more consciously unfold the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration.

I

In 221 B.C., Ch'in Shih Huang, going along with the historical tide, unified the six states to the east and founded the first feudal dynasty in Chinese history. However, the overthrown, moribund slave-owning class still put up a death-bed struggle, doing its utmost to turn its hope of restoration into an act of restoration. Scarcely had Ch'in Shih Huang passed away than Chao Kao jumped out to start a counter-revolutionary coup

d'etat. But they merely performed a "short-lived orgy." The first peasant uprising in Chinese history, erupting like a volcano, soon had the small Chao Kao restorationist court buried underground.

With Ch'in's fall and Han's rise, history was faced with two different choices. One was to "restore Chou's institutions," namely, to allow the declining slave-owning nobles to mount the stage again, to practice fiefdom under the slave-owning class dictatorship, and to re-impose the yoke of slavery on the slaves who had acquired freedom after they had shaken off the chains in the peasant struggle toward the end of the Ch'in Dynasty. The other was to "adopt Ch'in's institutions," namely, to take over the unified feudal state founded by Ch'in Shih Huang, to rebuild the newly emerging landlord class dictatorship, and to use political power to consolidate and develop the feudal economy on a mass scale in accordance with Ch'in Shih Huang's policy of "attaching the utmost importance to agriculture and the least importance to commerce, enriching the people" and "ordering the people to report their land holdings." This was a line that conformed to the tide of history.

"Correct political and military lines do not come into being and develop spontaneously and tranquilly but only through struggle." The Legalist leading group headed by Liu Pang during the early Han pushed a Legalist line calling for "Han to inherit Ch'in's institutions," and this line was realized in the struggle against those who urged "Han to restore Chou's institutions." This struggle lasted for more than a century and generally went through three high tides:

First, Liu Pang defeated Hsiang Yü and quelled the rebellions of the princes not sharing the surname of Liu and shattered the secessionist attempts of Hsiang Yü and Han Hsin, thereby rebuilding the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class on a countrywide basis.

Second, Emperor Ching, Liu Ch'i, put down the revolts of the seven states including Wu and Ch'u and routed the reactionary alliance formed by the old aristocrats of the six states with princes surnamed Liu as their political representatives, the reactionary Confucians, slave-owners in industry and commerce and the Hun slave-owners. This basically altered the dangerous political situation where "prefectures and states divided the land" and "people had to struggle desperately for survival without having time to take care of their wounded." On a countrywide basis, equally, a solid foundation was laid for the prefectural system under the landlord class dictatorship.

Third, Emperor Wu, Liu Ch'e, enforced the policy of government monopoly of the salt and iron industries, destroying the inherited territory of the slave-owners in industry and commerce and strictly forbidding big merchants from "encroaching upon peasants" and from wrecking the feudal economy "based on agriculture." In addition, Emperor Wu sent a northern expeditionary force to defeat the Huns, shattering the fond dream of the slave-owners of the Huns who aimed at raising their horses in the Central Plains. This strengthened the unification of the country and centralized

power finally made possible the consolidation of the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class.

II

The replacement of the slave system by the feudal system was a major step in the right direction in history, a step taken through prolonged, sharp and complicated struggle. In the early period of Western Han, the system of landownership under the slave system had irreversibly declined, and the system of private landownership by feudal landlords became dominant throughout the country. However, remnants of the relations of production under the slave system remained and privded the conditions for the rise to power of the slave-owning restorationist forces. An important contingent of these restorationist forces was the slave-owners in industry and commerce who were at that time making trouble in the economic sphere and who were then the most dangerous enemies of the newly emerging landlord class dictatorship.

Liu Pang, Lü Chih, Liu Heng and Liu Ch'i were alert against the slave-owners in industry and commerce. Bearing in mind the historical experience of Ch'in Shih Huang in striking at the revolts by Lü Pu-wei and Lao Ai, they energetically enforced the policy of promoting agriculture and restraining commerce. It was clearly stated: Merchants must pay heavy taxes and were not allowed to wear clothings made of silk, carry arms, ride in carriages or on horses, and become officials. It was also stipulated that children of the hungry people who were sold to the merchants as house servants must be set free without compensation. These measures protected in varying degrees the feudal economy "based on agriculture" and strengthened the newly emerging landlord class dictatorship. However, in the economic sphere in early Han, the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration was still extremely acute and complex, and especially rampant were the activities of the slave-owners in industry and commerce.

The Legalist Ch'ao Ts'o of early Han, in his "Memorial on Giving Priority to the Production of Grain," analyzed and studied at some length the trends of this class struggle. He pointed out that on the question of natural resources, as the government had not adopted effective measures of management and exploitation, slave-owners in industry and commerce were given an opportunity to take possession of "unclaimed land," "unexploited land in mountains and marshes." They forcibly occupied large tracts of land, mines, lakes and rivers and other vital natural resources. For instance, a man called Cho in the Shu prefecture was a speculator who pushed a worn cart and sought refuge in Linch'iung, where he opened up a mine to extract iron ore and sold it elsewhere. Thus he became a rich man owning a thousand slaves working in industry and commerce. "He led a life of pleasure and spent his time hunting in the fields like a king" in the Shu prefecture.

On the question of market control, lack of government intervention meant the green light was turned on for speculators and usurers. They hoarded up scarce materials and manipulated the market for huge profits. In the Hsünch'ü district, a man called Jen went so far as to raise the price

of rice to ten thousand coins a picul, and passed down the "secrets" of speculation to his succeeding generations. Owing to rapid polarization between the rich and the poor, many "idle people were not converted into peasants," and one after another went bankrupt and reduced to a state of slaves in industry and commerce. At that time, trafficking in slaves appeared. "Slaves and maids were put up for sale in the market, placed in the same pens with cattle and horses." The normal price of a slave was 15,000 coins. In the first year of Western Han, there were also quite a number of disciples of Confucius and Mencius who joined the ranks of the slave-owners in industry and commerce and became the so-called "Confucian merchants" had great influence. They "gave up learning for profit-making." They were tricky and "miserly." They either stole precious articles from graves and sold them for a profit or privately forged coins or forged official seals for illicit business deals. Or, they opened gambling dens and practiced usury. They would do anything for a profit.

Having built up a definite amount of economic power, the slave-owners in industry and commerce would surely place their stakes in a political gamble. "Befriending princes by virtue of their wealth," they entered into dirty deals with the ambitious princes and formed an alliance with them in a vain attempt to subvert the newly emrging landlord class dictatorship. An iron-smelting merchant in Nanyang, by the name of K'ung, would frequently, "riding in carriages, visit the princes and supply them with money,"* helping the princes to expand their force. When Emperor Ching, in putting down the rebellions of the seven princes, approached some slave-owners in industry and commerce for loans, the latter, who had been practicing usury, refused to lend a single cent. They attempted to strangle the central government economically, so that men like Liu Pi, Prince of Wu, could succeed in their plots to rebel. Only one called Wu Yen, a usurer himself, was willing to "lend out a thousand ounces of gold" at ten times the interest, and thus extorted a fortune from the government.

The breathtaking class struggle caused the feudal rulers of the early Western Han period to begin to feel that it was against their economic interests to allow the slave-owners in industry and commerce to do whatever they liked, and that it was imperative to use their political power to strike at the restorationist activities of these slave-owners.

Emperor Wu, Liu Ch'e, having studied the merits and demerits of the economic policies of the Legalist forerunners, accepted the recommendations from people like Sang Hung-yang and, on the basis of vigorously developing feudal agricultural production, ordered the nationalization of the salt and iron industries including their marketing. It was ruled that whoever dared to privately produce iron and salt would suffer the confiscation of his property and would have his left foot chained to a yoke weighing six catties. In 122 B.C. Sang Hung-yang was appointed Minister of Agriculture and put in charge of the salt and iron industries. In all salt and iron producing districts supervisory officials were set up to manage production.

---

* "The Money-Makers," Records of the Historian.

In addition, Liu Ch'e introduced reform of the monetary system, prohibiting prefectures, feudatory states and private individuals to mint coins, and taking the five-chu choins minted by the government as the only legal currency. Meanwhile, the imperial court promulgated a decree requiring slave-owners in industry and commerce and money-lenders to report their assets so as to facilitate tax collection. However, some did not do so, and Emperor Wu issued another decree encouraging people to denounce evil merchants who either refused to decalre their assets or made false declarations. If their guilt was proved, they would be sent to the border areas for labor service, and half of their property would be confiscated and the other half would go to the informer. As a result, the government confiscated "property worth hundreds of millions of coins and took over thousands of house servants and maids." Land was confiscated: "in a large county hundreds of ching /one ching equals 100 mow/ and in a small county more than a hundred ching of land were confiscated." Slave-owners in industry and commerce at middle level and above and usurers "mostly went to the wall."*

It was in this way that the Legalist leadership group of Western Han, relying on revolutionary violence, forced the slave-owners in industry and commerce step by step into dead corners. They developed the feudal economy and laid a more solid foundation for the consolidation of the newly emerging landlord class dictatorship.

III

In regard to the politico-ideological line, the feudal rulers during the early period of Western Han basically carried on the progressive tradition founded by Ch'in Shih Huang in revering the Legalist school and opposing the Confucian school. By insisting on making the law clear and opposing return to propriety and by insisting on unification and opposing division, they consolidated and developed the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class.

In political life of the early period of Western Han, however, remnants of the idea of slave-owning class right still existed and make themselves felt. After Liu Pang came to power, he made 143 persons marquises, with a big marquis given ten thousand households, and a small marquis given 500-600 households. After having put down the rebellions of those princes not sharing the surname of Liu, he also enfeoffed a number of princes surnamed Liu. These were birthmarks left over from the slave-owning political structure. These princes sharing the surname of Liu, be they big or small, all exerted their utmost to preserve the hereditary privileges of the aristocracy with "kinship" was the core. Some had degenerated into slave-owners in industry and commerce like Lü Pu-wei and filled the role as political representatives of the overthrown slave-owning class.

---

* "On P'inghuai," Records of the Historian.

It can be seen that within the newly emerging landlord class in Western Han, the tendency to restore the slave system was present all the time. All defeated classes welcomed such a tendency. So, when careerists like Liu Pi, Prince of Wu, jumped out, the slave-owners in industry and commerce immediately provided them with money, reactionary Confucians beat drums for them, slave-owning nobles of the Huns sent out troops for them, and the "elders" (nobles of the six states) who were lying low in the capital Changan took to the street to demonstrate for the restoration of the old order. What a shocking attempt to restore the old order!

At that time the Legalist leadership group basically perceived this. While the time was still peaceful, they thought of the dangers. On the other hand, they upheld the line and policies laid down by Liu Pang and Hsiao Ho in an effort to stabilize the situation. In between two high tides of struggle, they raced against time, conserving their strength in preparation for counter-offensives. On the other, they conducted ideological and theoretical criticism against the remnants of the system of setting up feudal states, striving to create public opinion in favor of consolidating the newly emerging landlord class dictatorship.

With a view to consolidating its dictatorship, the newly emerging landlord class of Western Han created amid struggle a relatively coherent and strong Legalist leadership group. Ch'ao Ts'o suggested to Emperor Wen that he should keep in mind the lessons from Ch'in's fall and should enlighten the crown prince Liu Ch'i on the Legalist "tactics." Moreover, he must "personally attend to the state affairs" in order to strengthen centralized power.*

Hsiao Ho was on good terms with Ts'ao Ts'an at the outset, but "on becoming prime minister, quarrelled with him."** There was disagreement between the two. However, when Hsiao Ho was dying, he was able to proceed from the long-term interests of the Western Han Dynasty and sincerely recommended Ts'ao Ts'an for the premiership. When Ts'ao Ts'an "succeeded Ho as prime minister, he did not change the established policies and did in the way Hsiao Ho had done."** He persevered in the Legalist line laid down by Liu Pang and Hsiao Ho.

The Western Han Legalist leadership group was composed of people from different strata. There were men and women, young and old. Some came from the upper stratum and some from among the people. Nor were the old aristocrats who turned against their own class excluded. Such an organizational line of "appointing only the worthy" served as an important guarantee for upholding the Legalist political line and consolidating the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class.

---

* Ch'ao Ts'o: "The Counter-Policy of the Worthy."

** "Prime Minister Ts'ao Ts'an," Records of the Historian.

In the early period of Western Han, the newly emerging landlord class did not practice "benevolent government" as advocated by the disciples of Confucius and Mencius. It followed the laws made by Ch'in Shih Huang and used revolutionary violence to consolidate its rule. Chia I stressed "authority and the legal system." Ch'ao Ts'o was in favor of weakening the frontier principalities by force. Sang Hung-yang praised Ch'in Shih Huang for burning books and burying the Confucian scholars alive and for his exploits in resolutely enforcing the landlord class dictatorship and unifying the whole of China. When suppressing the revolts of Liu Pi and others, Emperor Ching, Liu Ch'i, issued an edict condemning the crimes of the princes of the seven states including Wu and Ch'u for "being rebellious and lawless." He called on the soldiers to kill the enemy bravely and demanded ruthless execution of those rebellious backbone elements who drew an annual salary of over 300 piculs. Moreover, he announced: Whoever dared to defy and refuse to carry out the order would be beheaded!* As for spies hiding in the political organs, once they were found and their guilt was proved, the more serious offenders would be put to death.

As regards the slave-owners of the Huns who were bent on conquering the Central Plains, the Western Han Legalist leadership opposed the Confucian line of capitulation. They positively trained the army and stationed troops in the border areas where farmland was cultivated and grain was stored. They studied strategy and tactics against the Huns. Finally, during the reign of Emperor Wu, a northern expedition was launched and a victory was won in the war against the Huns. This strengthened the unity of the various nationalities in our country as well as consolidating the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class.

IV

Studying the historical experience of the Western Han Legalists in rebuilding and consolidating the newly emerging landlord class dictatorship may give us an insight on the following points:

Following the continuous development of the social productive forces, the relations of production would surely triumph over the old relations of production and the dictatorship of the revolutionary class would surely triumph over that of the declining class. In the early period of Western Han, ironwares and draft cattles had already been extensively used in agriculture, accompanied by relatively fast development of the social productive forces. Considering the level of development of the productive forces at that time, to "inherit Ch'in's institutions" was the only choice Han could make. This also shows that after the revolutionary class had seized power, it was necessary to give full scope to the power of the revolutionary dictatorship, to change the system of ownership on a mass scale and to consolidate and develop the new system of ownership before productive forces could continue to develop and before the dictatorship of the revolutionary class could gain further consolidation.

---

* "Liu Pi, Prince of Wu," Records of the Historian.

Supplanting one social system with another is a long revolutionary process. In the historical process of consolidating the newly emerging landlord class dictatorship and solidly establishing the feudal system, Western Han had gone through prolonged, arduous and repeated struggles. So long as the overthrown slave-owning class still existed, the struggle between "Han inheriting Ch'in's institutions" and "Han restoring Chou's institutions" would never cease. In the struggle, strife went on everywhere and a lot of blood was shed. Liu Pang was wounded, Chia I was exiled, Ch'ao Ts'o was murdered, Chang T'ang was sent to prison on a false charge, and Sang Hung-yang was killed in Changan. However, "the replacement of the old by the new" is a basic law of the development of things. Despite that the old system might appear "stronger" than the new system in a certain period and in certain spheres and might even be restored, it was doomed since it stood for the old quantity and quality. On the other hand, the new system would surely triumph over the old system in prolonged violent struggle. The spiral movement of the struggle for "Han to inherit Ch'in's institutions" forcefully bore out this dialectics of history.

Today, we are in the historical period of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This revolution has no precedent in Chinese history, and its ultimate goal is to build a communist society without classes. We must act according to Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory, and seriously study and master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must continue to develop the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, deep-going and sustained manner, adhere to the Party's basic line, rally more closely to the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and fulfill the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat right through every grass-roots unit.

* * *

CONTINUING REVOLUTION

Communist Party Members Must Consciously Persist in Continued Revolution

by

Chung Wen (钟 文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 22, 1975)

To seriously study our great leader Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, study well and understand, on the basis of integrating theory with practice, why Lenin spoke of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and more consciously continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is an extremely important task of every Communist Party member.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The Party organization should be composed of advanced proletarian elements and should be a vigorous vanguard capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in fighting the class enemy." The proletarian political party is the core of leadership of the proletariat in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Communist Party members are the vanguard fighters in fighting the class enemy and their fundamental task is to safeguard and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, a Communist Party member must have vim and vigor, show strong revolutionary will and at all times stand at the forefront of the struggle between two classes and two lines, and consciously give play to their vanguard and exemplary role in the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie by the proletariat.

The Party's basic line tells us that the seizure of state power by the proletariat in no way signifies the end of class struggle, but only the continuation of class struggle in a new form. The struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines is still protracted and complicated. Socialist society, having just emerged out of the womb of capitalist society, inevitably carries the traces of old society.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society." "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

He also pointed out: "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeoisie style of life."

"Chairman Mao's teaching points out that there are still material and spiritual conditions for engendering the new bourgeoisie in our country. He has further raised the fundamental problem of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and once again admonished the whole Party to guard against revisionism. Chairman Mao's teaching made us realize that we must uphold the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, persistently continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, seriously carry out the Party's basic line and pay attention to solving the problems bearing on the relations of production and to properly grasping the socialist revolution in the superstructure. Therefore, we Communist Party members must not only wage a struggle against the class enemies at home and imperialism, revisionism and reaction in the international arena but also wage a struggle against the newly engendered bourgeoisie, criticize the bourgeoisie, revisionism and capitalist tendencies and triumph over the corrosive effect and influence of the traditional concepts of all the exploiting classes and the force of habits of the old society.

To consciously persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must deeply understand the great significance of restricting bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat. As far as the existing bourgeois right is concerned, we must not only see its inevitability but also see the necessity of restricting it. If it is not restricted but is allowed to take its own course, it will inevitably lead to an expansion of the three major differences and undermine the great cause of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, as far as Communist Party members are concerned, what attitude is adopted toward bourgeois right is an important problem of principle as well as a crucial test.

The Communist Party members fighting for communism should embrace the great goal of communism, jump out of the narrow confines of bourgeois right, consciously eliminate the concept of bourgeois right and combat the attempts to consolidate, extend and develop bourgeois right. They must take Chang Ssu-te, Bethune, Lei Feng and other heroic figures as examples and seek neither fame nor gain, fear neither hardship nor death, but serve the people heart and soul, show infinite loyalty to the revolutionary cause, devote themselves to the revolutionary work and give everything to the communist cause. If a Communist Party member has no sober understanding of bourgeois right, and if he lets the concept of bourgeois right clog up his mind, thinks about narrow personal gains and losses, refuses to work half an hour more than the others or to receive less remuneration than the others, seeks fame, gain, enjoyment and privileges, and operates his own comfortable quarters, thus letting himself be carried away by things like commodity and money, he would mark time on the road of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, forget the fundamental tasks of a Communist Party member and become a shortsighted philistine and would even be in danger of degenerating.

To consciously persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must thoroughly understand that socialist society covers a period of struggle between capitalism on the decline and communism

on the ascent. During this period, there are still the traces of the old society as well as the inevitable constant emergence of new things with the tender shoots of communism. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, there have emerged a large number of new things in various spheres and on various fronts. They pound against and restrict the bourgeois right on all sides and are of great significance in consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and gradually narrowing the three major differences. We Communist Party members must take the proletarian stand, warmly support the socialist new things, take the lead in getting involved with these new things and waging a resolute struggle against ideas and actions thwarting and undermining new things, be promoters of new things and actively create conditions and pave the path for the development and growth of new things.

To consciously persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must have a deep understanding of the importance of strengthening revolutionary unity. To accomplish the historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat, our Party must not only continuously strengthen its own revolutionary unit but also unite all the people that can be united in waging a struggle. The historical experience of our Party for more than 50 years in the past vividly shows that the unity of the Party and the unity of the people are a great force for triumphing over the bourgeoisie, revisionism and all class enemies and are a fundamental guarantee for continuous victories in the proletarian revolutionary cause. The historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to suppress the resistance and restoration of the toppled exploiting classes, resist subversion and aggression from imperialism and social imperialism, eliminate all class differences, eliminate all relations of production arising out of these differences, eliminate all social relations compatible with these relations of production and alter all concepts arising out of these social relations, and continuously root out the soil breeding capitalism and revisionism, making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or emerge again. This task is much more complicated and arduous than the seizure of state power by the proletariat and the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production. This requires us to further strengthen the revolutionary unity of the proletariat and the people of the whole country and wage a protracted, tenacious and unified struggle. Therefore, from the plane of the consolidation of the dctatorship of the proletariat, we Communist Party members must further understand the great importance of "unite and don't split." We must resolutely oppose bourgeois factionalism, wipe out those bourgeois ideas and practice which impair revolutionary unity and are divorced from the masses, and, under the unified leadership of the Party, promote stability and unity, develop the excellent situation and implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in every basic-level unit.

To consciously persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must deeply understand the importance of continuously strengthening the proletarian Party spirit and transform the subjective world while transforming the objective world. Lenin pointed out:

"To openly and extensively wage class struggle, we must develop a strict Party spirit." The dictatorship of the proletariat must wage a protracted and arduous struggle against the class enemy and the influences and traditions of the old society. The dictatorship of the proletariat is realized through the leadership of the political party of the proletariat. Without a lasting and indomitable single will and without strict democratic centralism and iron discipline, the proletarian political party will have no great fighting strength, and will be unable to triumph over the bourgeoisie and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Every Communist Party member must strictly impose upon himself the "five requirements" for Communist Party members, strengthen the Party concept, obey the leadership of the Party and strictly observe the unified discipline with the individuals obeying the organization, the minority obeying the majority, those below obeying those above and the whole Party obeying the Center. Every Communist Party member must resolutely oppose sectarianism, mountain-topism and departmentalism and oppose the acts that defy the organization and breach the discipline. We must forever bear firmly in mind this truth expounded by Lenin: "Whoever weakens ever so little the iron discipline of the party of the proletariat (especially during the time of its dictatorship) actually aids the bourgeoisie against the proletariat."

Meanwhile, it should be noted that we live in environments of classes and class struggle; in our minds, there exists to different degrees the mire of the old world. The bourgeois thinking and the force of habits of the old society will also inevitably corrode and influence us through various channels. If a Communist Party member has no sober understanding of this, loses vigilance and slackens his ideological remolding, he will fight a losing battle, fail to withstand the attacks from the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie and may even fall into the quagmire of capitalism and revisionism in the acute and complicated struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines.

Therefore, we must take an active part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, brave the storms and face the world; enthusiastically participate in collective productive labor, maintain close ties with the masses and accept criticism and supervision from the masses. We must carry on and develop the revolutionary traditions of the proletariat, forever remain modest and prudent, free from arrogance and rashness and brave arduous struggles, so as to continuously rid our minds of old ideas and old habits, resolutely make a radical rupture with the traditional concepts of old society, draw a line of demarcation from the bourgeois style of life, "maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit as displayed in the years of revolutionary war and carry on our revolutionary work to the end."

The fundamental problem of consciously upholding continuous revolution under the dictatorshp of the proletariat lies in really studying well and clarifying the theoretical question of exercising dictatorship of the proltariat over the bourgeoisie. All our comrades share this experience: when we seriously study the revolutionary theory and relatively have consciousness in implementing the Party's basic line and upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, we are able to keep a clear head and have a clearcut political

orientation and revolutionary vim and vigor. If we act otherwise, we will fail to clearly distinguish between the correct line and the erroneous line and between socialism and capitalism and thus go astray and bring harm to the Party's cause.

What merits our high vigilance, in particular, is that order to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat, all revisionists are bound to create confusion on the question of theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to pull the wool over the eyes of those who do not read books or study theory. This tells us that if we do not arm ourselves with the scientific Marxist theory, we cannot possibly have a high revolutionary consciousness; we cannot carry out the historical task of the proletariat in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, cannot thoroughly understand and implement the Party's basic line and policy or bring into play the role of the proletariat as the vanguard fighter.

All Communist Party members, especially those taking up leadership work, must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Seriously read and study and have a good grasp of Marxism. They must pay attention to overcoming empiricism, assiduously study some more books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, closely link up the actual conditions of the revolution in our country with the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, study and grasp the question of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of combining theory and practice, uphold the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and persist in continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and insure that our country triumphantly forges ahead along the road charted by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

* * *

CONSCIOUS ACTIVITY

Give Full Play to Man's Conscious Activity

by

Li Kuan-liang (李关良) and Chiang Chao-i (蒋昭义)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 24, 1975)

Giving play to man's conscious activity means actively knowing the world and transforming the world under the guidance of the correct ideological and political lines. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out: "ideas, etc.," deriving from objective facts, "are subjective, while deeds or actions are the subjective translated into the objective, but both represent the dynamic role peculiar to human beings." We Communists have consistently attached great importance to the question of giving full play to man's conscious activity on the basis of grasping the objective law. The epistemology of Marxism tells us that we must not only recognize that the material determines the spiritual and social being determines social consciousness, but also recognize the reaction of spiritual things, for only in this way can we truly uphold dialectical materialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has all along attached great importance to the question of giving play to man's conscious activity. Chairman Mao has taught us, "Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas will turn into a material force which transforms society and the world." Because, the masses are the makers of history, and to give full play to man's conscious activity is an important condition for the victory of the socialist cause. The mass line of the Party is to give play to the conscious activity of the masses and to organize them into a formidable, invincible and ever-victorious force.

During the period of the revolutionary war, Chairman Mao taught us: "The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of people." "The army and the people are the foundation of victory." It was by relying on and mobilizing tens of millions of people and learning warfare through warfare that we were able to arm ourselves with weapons seized from the enemy and, with high degree of revolutionary heroism, overcame all hardships and obstacles and won countrywide victory.

During the period of socialist revolution and construction, Chairman Mao again taught us, "The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism." Once the people, primarily the working people and the poor and lower-middle peasants, take their destiny into their own hands, they will engender infinite creativity and enthusiasm to build a new life at a rate and on a scale never seen before. The general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in the building of socialism" personally drawn up by Chairman Mao embodies the great importance attached to the initiative of the masses. Because of this it can fully mobilize and rely on the enthusiasm, wisdom and strength of the masses for building the great socialist state.

The broad masses of workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants throughout the country, by learning from Tach'ing and Tachai and adhering to the road of self-reliance, have abolished superstition and emancipated their thinking, and with soaring revolutionary vigor and in a dauntless revolutionary spirit, created countless miracles and fostered innumerable new things.

All this is the crystallization of giving full play to man's conscious activity under the correct guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. All this forcefully demonstrates the truth that only under the superior socialist system and the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is it possible to fully mobilize and bring into play the potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism among the people to repudiate the "theory of innate genius" and the "slavish comprador philosophy."

The tremendous function of conscious activity permeates the entire process of development from matter to consciousness and then back to matter. The more this kind of revolutionary dynamic role can be brought into play, the greater will be the ability of the people to know and transform the world and the more outstanding will be the results. This conscious activity rests on the foundation of practice. True knowledge comes from practice. Be it correct knowledge of nature or correct knowledge of society, man's knowledge "can only come from social practice, and the three kinds of social practice of the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." The knowledge obtained by man through a given practice is not always the essence of the matter. It is still necessary for one to give full play to his conscious activity, to go through the process of analyzing, thinking and processing--"discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the truth, and proceeding from one to the other and from the outside to the inside," see the essence through the appearance and to raise the rich perceptual knowledge to theoretical knowledge before he can master the objective law of the thing. The greater the dynamic role of the people in analyzing and studying problems, the richer and more profound will be their knowledge of the objective law. This process can in no way be separated from practice. The dynamic role of knowledge is not only manifested in the leap from perceptual knowledge to theoretical knowledge, but more importantly in the leap from theoretical knowledge to revolutionary practice.

The transformation of spirit into matter is not something out of nothing, nor material wealth produced by one's mind out of nothing. On the basis of their knowledge of the objective law, people work out policies, tactics, plans and measures and actively direct the three great revolutionary movements. Only by handing the policies, tactics, plans and measures of the Party to the broad masses of people so that they can be turned into weapons in the hands of the masses and applied in practice can they be transformed into the material force for transforming society and the world. Things are always developing and man's knowledge is also constantly developing. In the endless cycle of "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge," the people must assimilate the successful experience and accept the lessons of failure before their conscious activity can be brought fully into fuller play along the correct direction.

Marxist-Leninists stress the unity of conscious activity and objective law whereas all reactionaries and opportunists invariably cut them apart. Lin Piao was a typical example. At times he promoted such things as "Give play to the strength of mind as a substitute for the material force so that it will surpass the material force," blindly exaggerating the role of conscious activity. At times, he pretended to "respect" objective law, and desperately opposed giving play to the conscious activity of the broad masses of people and opposed the vigorous and dynamic mass movement. In class society, conscious activity likewise bears a strong class character. The conscious activity displayed by the revolutionary class must correspond with the law governing social development and play its part in promoting historical development. It is a kind of revolutionary conscious activity. The revolutionary class does not do things blindly in violation of the objective law. It is not helpless before objective law, rather, it is able to fully apply objective law to serve its purpose. The so-called conscious activity of all reactionaries and opportunists must be such as to violate the objective law and obstruct the progress of history. It is a kind of reactionary conscious activity. Like all opportunists, Lin Piao invariably acted in contravention to the law of history and wrongly assessed the situation, and it was precisely this kind of subjective idealism which accelerated their inevitable doom.

In the actual work of giving full play to the conscious activity of the broad masses of people, there is still the problem of dealing correctly with objective conditions. Nothing is possible without given conditions. "The struggle of mutually exclusive opposites in contradiction, under given conditions transform into one another. Here conditions are important." The fulfilling of any task can only be realized if the conditions are already present or are in the process of taking shape. However, the question is, how do we deal with the conditions. Among the people there are some whose minds would be filled with problems the moment they hear of a task. They would not talk about line, about politics or about the conscious activity of the people, but would talk only about the lack of raw materials and equipment here and the lack of labor and space there. They do not seem to understand that a thing is made up of many conditions, some material and some spiritual, some subjective and some objective and some favorable and some unfavorable. Besides that, the positions of various conditions are also not equal, and also do not exist isolatedly. They are divided into the primary and the secondary and are reciprocal, interrelated and can be transformed into one another. Some of the people only study the conditions mechanically and one-sidedly, see only one aspect of the contradiction and consider the secondary aspect as the principal aspect, and they therefore improperly exaggerate the material conditions, exclude the conscious activity of the people and fail to realize that under the guidance of the correct line the masses of people can with the greatest social activism promote the transformation of conditions and create new conditions. On the other hand, the stand adopted by the broad masses of workers and peasants toward "conditions" is entirely different. "If there are conditions they will go into action; if there is none, they will create conditions for going into action." They firmly believe that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, matter can be transformed into spirit and spirit into matter,and the Chinese people will certainly be able to work wonders. Taking the stand of dialectical materialism, they deeply understand that things are constantly

changing and conditions are also developing and changing. On the basis of mastering the objective law, unfavorable conditions can be turned into favorable conditions, and if there is no condition, conditions can always be created. This kind of "revolutionary change" can only be won through arduous struggle under the supreme command of proletarian politics and by giving full play to the conscious activity of the people. The experience of the socialist revolution and construction has shown that we are at present engaged in a great undertaking never attempted before by people. There is no ready-made road to follow and no ready-made conditions to take advantage of. Invariably we have to wage struggle ourselves under extremely difficult conditions. The spirit of "revolution plus desperation" of the workers of Tach'ing and the indomitable revolutionary spirit manifested by the Tachai people--"the weather is very dry and the people must work very hard," and "the earlier we work, the earlier the change and the faster we work, the faster the change"--vividly embody the high degree of socialist consciousness and activism of the masses of workers and peasants in China. This is precisely the kind of precious revolutionary spirit that has engendered the tremendous material strength which enables our country to initially become a prosperous and flourishing socialist state within the short span of 25 years.

Today, our conditions for building socialism are getting better and better. However, looking forward to the even more imposing future, we should more fully assess the arduousness and complexity of the struggle ahead. The line is correct and the key lies in mustering a very strong zeal. We must study seriously the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. "We should maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end" under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We shall certainly be able to realize the great call of the Party, build China into a modern and strong socialist state within the present century and make greater contributions to mankind.

* * *

ANNIVERSARY OF "TALKS AT YENAN FORUM"

Peking Theatrical Performances Commemorate Anniversary of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

in commemoration of the 33rd anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", a number of theatrical works selected by the chinese ministry of culture from the theatrical festivals held earlier this year are being staged in peking beginning yesterday.

the selected works include local operas and operas of minority nationalities adapted from model revolutionary theatrical works. among them are sinkiang's uighur opera "the red lantern", hupeh's han opera "the red detachment of women", kwangtung opera "the azalea mountain", and excerpts from model revolutionary theatrical works in honan opera, honan chuchu, and shensi's chin opera, meihu and wanwanchiang airs.

peking operas, dramas, pai and han operas and songs and dances are also being given by troupes from kirin, szechwan, honan, yunnan, hupeh, kansu, kwangtung, shensi and heilungkiang. there are also chuyi (ballad singing and story telling) items from peking, shanghai, tientsin, szechwan, kiangsu, shantung, shensi, inner mongolia, kirin, hupeh, honan and hunan.

the performances are mainly given at factories, mines, rural areas, army companies and other grass roots. the art and literary workers participating in the event have earnestly studied chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory and his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", and raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they are determined to use literature and art as their weapon in their struggle to help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and propagate marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. while giving performances at the grass-roots units, they will also take part in collective productive labour, study theory together with workers, peasants and soldiers and receive re-education from them through a variety of other activities.

YOUNG WORKERS

Young Chinese Worker Dedicates Himself to Serving People

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 16, 1975)

exploits of a young worker exemplify how a new generation of chinese workers today are carrying forward the hard working spirit of the late taching oilfield worker "iron man" wang chin-hsi, an outstanding representative of chinese working class.

hsu yung-shan is a 23-year-old stoker at the tungchiang cement plant in central china's hunan province. he was a middle school graduate who settled in the countryside before he was transferred to the plant in 1969.

his workshop leader chou chu-chen, a communist, gave him a biography of wang chin-hsi shortly after he reported for work, and encouraged him to follow wang chin-hsi's example. hsu yung-shan pledged he would work hard to live up to the expectations of the party and the people.

because of the influence of the exploiting class ideology handed down by the old society, some workers looked down upon the work of a stoker. one of them said: "to stoke a furnace all day is a dirty and tiring job. it has no significance."

hsu yung-shan, who was tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside, said: "the work is significant because it serves the people."

with this in mind, hsu yung-shan studied the article "serve the people" by chairman mao. in this article chairman mao commends fighter chang szu-teh, who was assigned the work of making charcoal, for his whole-hearted devotion to the people.

bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching: "all our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people, and whatever we do is to serve the people", hsu yung-shan criticized the erroneous idea that a kiln stoker was "lower" than others. he was determined to do his work well. the party organization and veteran workers supported him.

one day, when hsu yung-shan was stoking a mechanical kiln, a cinder block was formed in the furnace and production was stopped. he reproached himself for having caused the work stoppage. "the party and the people wanted me to be a good stoker and i have failed them," he said to himself.

since that day, hsu yung-shan has kept a daily work log in an effort to grasp the law governing furnace fire.

he and other workers and laboratory workers made examinations and analyses of cinder blocks on more than 180 occasions. the knowledge they gained helped them prevent the formation of cinder blocks in furnace.

it was well past mid-night one day when young hsu went to sleep. but before he fell asleep, it struck him that there was still something he was not clear about. immediately he got up and hurried to the workshop. he stayed there for three shifts that day, and recorded over 20 data.

working as a stoker in the past four years, young hsu has compiled a daily work log of about one million words in earnest.

according to rules in some books, a kiln should be heated for 24 hours after some refractory bricks were replaced, before production could be resumed. young hsu, together with technicians and other workers, successfully shortened the heating time from 24 hours to four after experiments, so as to grain more time for increasing production.

young hsu's bed room is lighted late in the evening as he studies hard marxist-leninist works. he also studies science and engineering courses for senior middle schools and colleges.

to young hsu, production at the plant still could not keep pace with the country's developing socialist construction despite all the progress made in the cultural revolution. some problems had remained unsolved. some innovations proved effective, but he and fellow workers failed to explain their successful experiments in terms of theory. so he asked for advice from other cement plants by correspondence. the replies to the more than 400 letters he wrote in three years were imbued with warmth and proletarian comradeship. experience was passed on to him and suggestions were made which proved useful. one reply was from a veteran stoker of another cement plant several thousand kilometres away in north china. he encouraged young hsu and passed on his own experience to young hsu. young hsu and fellow workers applied what they learned from the letters. the result was successful.

young hsu not only learned a lot about stoker's work, but proletarian politics. above all else, he gained a deeper understanding of the superiority of the socialist system and the new outlook of the people brought about by the cultural revolution.

applying a dialectical point of view, he wrote a well-illustrated article on stoking furnace for kilns at small cement plants like the tungchiang, which have mushroomed in the country in line with the principle of "walking on two legs" or simultaneous development of big and small industries.

the article is based on first-hand data from his bulky log book. it was carried in the journal "cement technology" and has drawn favourable comment from colleagues in all parts of china.

hsu yung-shan joined the communist party in may 1973 and was elected vice-chairman of the plant trade union organization.

aware of his heavier responsibilities, he has set more strict demand on himself. he always bears in mind that revolutionary work can be done well only by relying on the collective strength and bringing all positive factors into full play. he has since done all his work with flying colours.

a new cement plant in the locality failed to stabilize its production. hsu yung-shan fetched other comrades to help with the work there frequently on their days off. another cement plant in changsha tried manganese slag in cement production, but the quality was not up to standard. hsu yung-shan kept this in mind. one day when he was working on an assignment out of town, he learned that a factory there had successfully produced cement by using the same material, he immediately wrote to the cement plant in changsha telling it about the news.

MOBILE GRAIN SHOP

A Mobile Grain Shop for Herdsmen

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 16, 1975)

on the khorcin grassland in northeast china, there is a well-known grain shop serving the herdsmen. the shop assistants often drive a fully-loaded ox cart to pasturing centres and herdsmen's tents.

the ulanho grain shop is responsible for supplying grain and animal fodder to seven animal husbandry production brigades in a pastoral area in kirin province.

since the grain shop was set up in 1966, the three shop assistants, apart from fulfilling their routine work at the counter, have been sending grain and fodder themselves to herdsmen's tents in all weathers. in the past eight years, they have delivered 250 tons of grain and fodder.

it was shop assistant kuanwulita, a communist of mongolian nationality, who first suggested sending grain to the herdsmen. he thought the herdsmen had to put aside their work and travel a long way to the shop. so he drove an ox cart sending grain straight to their homes. at first he often lost his way in the extensive pastures. later on, after making investigations among the herdsmen, he came to know in how many days the sheep, cattle and horses would move from one grazing centre to another and for what distance. he also acquainted himself with the whereabouts of the roving production brigades.

when kuanwulita was leaving for the pastureland on the eve of the spring festival in 1973, his wife said, "you have not celebrated the spring festival at home for years. this time you should stay at home and leave a few days later." but he replied: "the herdsmen work hard all the year round, and they need grain during the festival." cracking his whip, he drove the ox cart to an old herdsman's tent 25 kilometres away. when he arrived at the herdsman's, it was already dusk. the old herdsman was moved, saying, "we herdsmen were slaves of princes and aristocrats and did not have enough to eat and wear in the old society. now the state allocates grain to us, and you bring it to my home even during the festival. we owe all this to the party and chairman mao." the old man invited kuanwulita to celebrate the festival at his home, but the shop assistant declined, saying, "i have to deliver grain to a pastoral team that wants it now." he parted with the herdsman and disappeared into the dark night.

herdsmen driving sheep and cattle often pass by the grain shop during the lambing or shearing season. the shop assistants would clean up three rooms and heat earthen beds for them to stay for the night. they also gather firewood for them to cook meals.

the shop has accommodated 3,000 herdsmen since 1968. the herdsmen said: "it is a wonderful grain shop. we feel really at home there."

TEA PRODUCTION

Kweichow Gathers Spring Tea

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, May 16, 1975)

tea-growers in southwest china's kweichow province are busy picking and processing spring tea. the province expects to overfulfil the state plan for the output of the well-known tuyun hsi mao chien tea.

tea production in kweichow province has rapidly developed in the past few years. the province now has more than 46,000 hectares of tea gardens.

the commune members and cadres of more than 20 major tea-growing counties and cities summed up their experience earlier this year in achieving good harvests of both grain and tea for years running, and made good preparations for spring tea production earlier than usual.

3RD PLA SPORTS MEET

Army Sports Meet Produces Near-World Record in Shooting

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

tung hsiang-yi, a technician of a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army, produced a near-world record performance in the shooting competition at the third army sports meet here today.

she scored 585 points in the women's 25-metre small bore pistol shooting to break the national record of 580 points, only 2 points short of the world record, and won the event. li ya-min of a p.l.a. peking unit was second with 583 points and tu ning-sheng, a medical orderly of a p.l.a. nanking unit, was third with 581 points. feng chun of the p.l.a. shenyang units collected 580 points to equal the national record.

up till now, three national shooting records have been improved and one equaled.

in yesterday's standard pistol shooting, the team of the p.l.a. peking units composed of li ya-min (f.), wang hsu-sheng, tung hsiang-yi (f.) and chan cheng-chun totalled 2243 points to break the national record of 2202 points. lu chung-chien, a tank

driver of a p.l.a. nanking unit, took the individual title of this event by scoring 573 points, 14 points more than the listed national record. other record-breaking performances were produced by chang ming, deputy squad leader of a p.l.a. kunming unit, (569 points), li ya-min (566 points), and wang hsu-sheng (565 points).

a number of national records and army records in weightlifting, track and field and swimming have been improved in the past few days.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Telegraph Agency Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

the delegation of the albanian telegraph agency led by director figeri vogli of the agency left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chu mu-chih and shih shao-hua, director and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

present also were minister-counsellor musin kroi and first secretary niko mitrushi of the albanian embassy in peking, and niko nishku, correspondent of albania's "zeri i popullit" stationed in peking.

while in peking, the delegation visited a "may 7" cadre school, peking university and the china dance drama troupe and had cordial, friendly conversations with leading comrades and masses of these units. artists from the china dance drama troupe also sang albanian songs for the visiting comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets First Brazilian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

chinese vice-premier hua kuo-feng met here this afternoon with aluisio napoleao de freitas rego, first ambassador of brazil to china.

present on the occasion were lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodia Feature: Nature Transformed--New Look in Cambodian Rural Liberated Areas by Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

tempered in the five years' national liberation war, the people in the villages of the liberated areas of cambodia have wrought great changes. one day in march, driving northwards along the mekong river front, we saw peasants hard at work in the paddy fields that lined the road. the men were ploughing; the women were transplanting seedlings.

we had arrived at resslamo village in me sang district. a national united front cadre told us that the village had once been a drought area, but in 1973 the village began undergoing a change. under the national united front's leadership, the villagers had organized themselves in unity-to-increase-production teams. they dug many canals to bring water from a nearby lake, and were now able to grow rice in the dry season. this year, the acreage under paddy fields had been increased to over 30 hectares, ensuring a better harvest.

the new look in the village is in fact typical of the developing rural liberated areas of cambodia. it is only one of the many thriving villages we saw during our visit.

cambodia, which is situated in the tropical zone, has excellent natural conditions. climatically it has two seasons: the dry and the rainy. in the past, rice could not be planted in the dry season because of the lack of water. in order to overcome this, the peasants in the liberated areas, under the leadership of the national united front organizations at various levels, have carried on a mass campaign for the past three years to build water conservancy projects. with a spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the peasants have used their simple tools to build dams and reservoirs, dig ponds and canals. during the rainy season, they store large quantities of water in the new reservoirs and can now bring in the water to irrigate the fields in the dry season and, unlike the past, can grow good crops of rice in that period. rice production in the liberated areas has risen steadily and the cambodian people there have become self-sufficient in this staple food.

water conservancy construction has become a large-scale mass movement. on our way back from angkor, we visited a water conservancy project in chikreng district, where 15,000 people were at their daily work of building a huge dam and a 16-kilometre-long main canal. songs broadcast from loudspeakers could be heard all over the

site and the people were enthusiastically digging, hauling, building under the scorching sun. in order to complete their projects before the rainy season, people at some construction sites were working on cool nights under electric light and torches. the cambodian people, now masters of their own land, showed the firm will and determination to conquer nature.

water conservancy projects play an important part in the production of paddy rice. a good example is a big paddy rice area near the mekong front. people in preach soach district built an eight-kilometre-long dyke in three months which forms a huge man-made lake. the people in this district planted 2,000 hectares of paddy rice in the last dry season. "this area of dry season rice crop is the largest in prey veng province and in the whole eastern area," a leading member of the area told us. from the top of the dam, we could see a vast sea of rice dotted with villages like small islands in the distance. the rice was flourishing and an abundant harvest was already being gathered in some of the fields. in the past three years, kampot province completed over 300 water conservancy projects which have changed the basis of production. "people used to grow only dry season crops in our province. for instance, they grew peppers on the outskirts of kampot city. before 1974, there was a shortage of food and supplies for the army lagged far behind the need. now, more rice is being grown. it is grown not only by the peasants, but also by people of the leading organs and even by the army. in this way, the people and the army have had ample food since last year," one of the provincial leaders explained.

during the campaigns to build irrigation works and raise agricultural production, national united front cadres at all levels worked with the masses. between battles, commanders and fighters of the people's armed forces joined them in building water conservancy projects and transplanting rice. the cadres, the army and the people have been steeled in this great production drive. the relations between cadres and masses and between the army and people have grown closer. the unity-to-increase-production teams have met many tests and been consolidated in these mass campaigns. in kompong cham province, we visited a hamlet in tbaung khmum district with 300 households. in 1974 when the unity-to-increase-production team was set up, the masses were mobilized to dig ponds. with the water they transplanted dry season rice. the output that year increased to 960,000 from 576,000 kilogrammes in the preceding year. "under the leadership of the national united front, the people have made much progress since the war started. they are very glad to see their irrigation works put into use and rice transplanted in the dry season. they place great trust in the national united front," the village leader remarked.

Reproduced from best available copy.

after a heroic and arduous struggle, the great cambodian people have won a historic victory in the cause of national liberation and become masters of their own country. as they have already shown by their industry and wisdom, they will certainly continue to transform the rich cambodian soil and shape a bright future.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chadian President Expounds Government Policies

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

the domestic and foreign policies of the chadian supreme military council and provisional government was expounded by s.m.c. president brigadier-general felix malloum in a statement on may 12, according to a report from ndjamena.

chad will uphold the policy of non-alignment and will strengthen relations with her neighbouring countries in the political, economic and cultural fields, the statement says.

chad will unreservedly adhere to the principles of the organization of african unity, it notes, adding: "chad supports the struggle of the peoples still under the colonial and racist domination and supports the palestinian cause."

on domestic policy, the statement points out, chad will promote the development of her economy and strive to establish a diversified economy based on agriculture and livestock breeding.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Congolese Peasants' Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chen yung-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation today with the congolese peasants' goodwill delegation led by henri mondjo, first vice-president of the congolese association for friendship among peoples, at the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, north china's shansi province.

present on the occasion were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of the foreign affairs office of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee, the hsiyang county revolutionary committee and the tachai production brigade revolutionary committee, including yen ping, chao pei-hsiang and chia tai-heng. counsellor of the congolese embassy in peking m. poussa sebastien was present.

the congolese peasants' goodwill delegation arrived at tachai for a visit from peking by train on may 12. /

CHINA AND EGYPT

General Supervisor of Egyptian Special National Council and Wife Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

mohamed abd el kader hatem, general supervisor of the special national council of egypt, and his wife and the other distinguished egyptian guests accompanying him on the visit left here for home by air today via kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

present were egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd, minister of the egyptian embassy here medhat tewfik and his wife, and first secretary ju jin keuk of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea here. /

Egyptian Endemics Study Group Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

an endemics study group from egypt left here by air yesterday to tour southern parts of china before going home. leader of the group is mohamed salah eldin abdel megid, director of the endemics department of the ministry of health, and deputy leader is zeinab abdel moneim morad, deputy director of the health bureau of giza governorate.

the group arrived in peking on may 8 and visited hospitals, medical research institutes, scenic spots and historical monuments. chiang hui-tien, vice-minister of public health, met with and gave a dinner for the egyptian guests.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

equatorial guinean president macias nguema received and had a friendly conversation with chinese ambassador hu ching-jui yesterday, according to a report from malabo.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Prime Minister Chirac Fetes Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in Southern France

(NCNA-English Paris, May 15, 1975)

french prime minister jacques chirac left here for les baux de provence this afternoon specially to give a dinner in the evening in honour of teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, now on an official visit to france.

among the chinese guests invited to the dinner were also chiao kuan-hua, cheng to-pin, chu chuan-hsien, chi tsung-hua in the chinese vice-premier's party and chinese ambassador to france tseng tao.

present on the french side were michel poniatowski, minister of state and minister of the interior; pierre somveille, prefect of the provence-cote d'azur region and of the department of bouches-du-rhone; serge boidevaix, prime minister's adviser for international affairs and cooperation; jean-paul angles, chief of protocol of the french foreign ministry; and claude arnaud, ambassador of france to china.

prime minister chirac and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping exchanged toasts in a friendly atmosphere. the french prime minister toasted to the health of chairman mao tsetung

and premier chou en-lai. the chinese vice-premier toasted to the health of president valery giscard d'estaing and prime minister chirac.

the chinese vice-premier flew to the picturesque les baux-de-provence in the southern bouches-du-rhone department this afternoon from lyons, after he visited there on the outskirts the berliet automobile plant in company of michel poniatowski, minister of state and minister of the interior.

French Organizations Welcome Chinese Vice Premier's Visit

(NCNA-English Paris, May 15, 1975)

meetings and statements welcoming teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on his official visit to france have been held or issued by the france-china friendship society, "l'humanite rouge", the marxist-leninist communist party of france and the revolutionary communist party (marxist-leninist) of france.

the france-china friendship society held a welcome meeting here on the evening of may 15, attended by about 2,000 people of all circles. streamers reading "welcome vice-premier teng hsiao-ping" and "long live the friendship between the french and chinese peoples" were hung at the meeting hall. the meeting was presided over by irene de lipkowski, member of the presidium of the society. speaking at the meeting, regis bergeron, deputy executive chairman of the presidium, and helene marchisio, member of the national bureau of the society, warmly acclaimed the successes achieved by the chinese people in socialist construction and foreign affairs, praised the chinese people for their support to the french people's struggle for safeguarding national independence, and expressed the wish that the friendship between the french and chinese peoples will grow steadily. they speeches received warm applause.

present at the meeting were maurice baumont, honorary chairman, charles bettelheim, executive chairman, and other leading members, of the society.

officials of the chinese embassy in france were also present.

the meeting was rounded off with the showing of the chinese film "tanzania-zambia railway under construction".

"l'humanite rouge" organized a mass meeting here on may 11 which was attended by more than 1,000 working peopl.

speaking at the meeting, jacques jurquet, political director of "l'humanite rouge", said that chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's visit to france is "a significant event historically and in the present international situation". he noted, "it is an undeniable truth that the existence of formal state relations between france and china has greatly promoted the development of mutual understanding and friendly relations between tha french and chinese peoples." "the improvement and development of the relations between france and china can effectively contribute to the consolidation of our country's national independence", he added.

today, he emphasized, u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism are engaged in an unbridled war race.

he said, "while denouncing the two superpowers as the principal enemy of the people of the world, we in western europe regard russian social-imperialism as the principal danger at the present time." he went on, "we should unite all the forces that can be united to face the hegemonic and military undertakings of the two superpowers."

the chinese film "fiery years" was shown at the end of the meeting.

the political bureau of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france issued a statement on may 11 saying that "france and western europe belong to a world subjected to control and threat in all fields by the two superpowers, particularly by russian social-imperialism in the most immediate period."

the statement continues, "the meeting and the talks between france and china are carried out at a time when the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, are daily stepping up preparations for a third world war with europe as the stake."

the statement adds, "in strengthening their relations with the great people's republic of china and the entire third world in all fiels, europe and france in particular can improve considerably the conditions of their defence and their resistance to aggression in whatever form."

"front rouge" published on may 8 a statement of the political bureau of the revolutionary communist party (marxist-leninist) of france. the statement says, "the place taken by the people's republic of china in the third world, the role she plays in the formation of the third world into a political force against imperialism, social-imperialism and hegemonism, and the firm and consistent support she renders to the

peoples in the fight against imperialism are the contributions of china to the development of the world revolution."

for the working class and people of france, the victory of the chinese revolution "has aroused strong hopes and is an immense encouragement", it says.

"today people's china is arousing greater and greater interest and enthusiasm for socialism among the masses of our country", the statement goes on. "in face of the tragedy of the capitalist restoration in the soviet union, the chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china, show that it is possible for them to oppose victoriously revisionism and the restoration to capitalism, that the strength and enthusiasm of the masses are pushing forward the building of socialism and the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Visits Lyons

(NCNA-English Lyons, May 15, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, arrived here from paris by plane this morning for a friendly visit to this famous industrial city. he was accompanied by michel poniatowski, minister of state and minister of the interior of france.

the chinese vice-premier's party including chiao kuan-hua, cheng to-pin, chu chuan-hsien and chi tsung-hua came by the same plane.

the chinese vice-premier was also accompanied by tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france, and claude arnaud, french ambassador to china.

he was welcomed at the lyons-satolas airport by pierre doueil, prefect of the rhone-alpes region and of rhone department; louis pradel, mayor of lyons, and other officials of the region, the department and the city.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping went to the town hall in the company of m. poniatowski and p. doueil.

lyons is an over 2,000-year-old city. china began contacts with it as early as the sixteenth century through the well-known silk road. the friendly contacts between china and this city have increased in the last two decades or more. china has taken part in the lyons international fairs and lyons has warmly received chinese art, sports and study groups. when the chinese vice-premier arrived at the

town-hall today, people of the city accorded him an enthusiastic welcome.

mayor louis pradel held a reception at the town-hall in honour of the chinese vice-premier. representatives from various circles attended the reception.

in his address at the reception the mayor expressed cordial welcome to the visit of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping.

in reply, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping asked the mayor to convey the kind regards and friendly greetings of the chinese people to the people of lyons. he wrote in the visitors' book: "salute to the people of lyons exclamation"

after the reception, the vice-premier and his party drove to the government of the department in the company of the minister of state and minister of the interior. prefect pierre doueil entertained the guests at a luncheon.

in a friendly atmosphere, minister of state and minister of the interior michel poniatowski and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping toasted to the steady development of good relations between the two countries and the constant growth of traditional friendship between the two peoples. the chinese vice-premier said in french, "long live the friendship between the chinese and french peoples exclamation"

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Concludes Visit to Lyons

(NCNA-English Paris, May 16, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, returned here by air this afternoon after visiting lyons and les baux-de-provence in southern france. he was accompanied on the visit by michel poniatowski, minister of state and minister of the interior.

this morning, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping visited scenic spots and historical relics in the old village des baux, seeing the beautiful sights of this famous mountainous area. the inhabitants of le village des baux put on colourful national costume, as they do on festivals, mounted on noble steeds and played old musical instruments to welcome vice-premier teng hsiao-ping. raymond thuillier, mayor des baux, gave the vice-premier an account of the age-old history and main cultural objects of the mountainous area. when the chinese vice-premier and his party left the village, the inhabitants applauded and warmly shook hands with the chinese guests.

after leaving les baux-de-provence, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping went to le marcoule of the gard department by helicopter to visit the well-known nuclear centre there. andre giroud, deputy administrator of the commissariat of atomic energy, told him the history and present situation of france's use of atomic energy and accompanied him and his party in the visit to the reactor of the phenix nuclear power station.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Accra

(NCNA-English Accra, May 15, 1975)

a chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here today.

the delegation was met at the airport by b.k. otoo, acting senior principal secretary of the ghanaian ministry of trade and tourism, and chinese ambassador to ghana yang ke-ming.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

NPC Vice Chairman Li Su-wen Meets Mother of Jamaican Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with madame edna manley, mother of prime minister michael manley of jamaica, and her entourage dr. douglas manley and professor michael smith.

present on the occasion were leading member of the ministry of culture wang man-tien and president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Gifu Prefecture Friendship Delegation Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

the japanese gifu prefecture friendship delegation led by saburo hirano, governor of gifu prefecture, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Kokyo Shiraishi and Party

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met here today with kokyo shiraishi, director of the japanese kyoto shimbun, and his five-member party.

present was sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

kokyo shiraishi and his party arrived here on may 13 and will leave tomorrow for sian before going home.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Sasaki Friendship Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met with and gave a dinner for the sasaki friendship delegation led by kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japanese socialist party and member of the house of representatives. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and lin li-yun, sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun.

the delegation flew in here yesterday afternoon as guests of the china-japan friendship association.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of the friendship delegation of activists from isahaia city, japan, led by gisabu noda with masayoshi yae and katsuki fugimoto as deputy leaders.

the delegation arrived here on may 14 and will leave here on may 19 for other parts of china.

Japanese Women's Council Demands Early Conclusion of Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

the japanese women's liaison council for japan-china friendship yesterday urged for the early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship, according to the toho news agency.

carrying placards inscribed with the slogan "promote conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship", members of the women's liaison council comprising of 29 women organizations distributed leaflets in downtown tokyo and collected signatures demanding early conclusion of the proposed treaty.

a women's liaison council vehicle broadcast over the loudspeaker that it is inconceivable that a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship has not yet been concluded since diplomatic relations between the two countries has been restored for nearly three years and agreements for air transportation and others have been signed. "what we should do now is to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship with china as soon as possible," it said.

the conclusion of such a treaty is not only a matter concerning japan and china alone, but is also important to peace in asia and the world, the broadcast said. it pointed out that it is only natural to include in the proposed treaty the clause that neither japan nor china should seek hegemony and both of them are opposed to the efforts of any other country or group of countries to establish hegemony.

the broadcast demanded that the japanese government make a decision to conclude the proposed treaty as soon as possible and include the anti-hegemony clause in it.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Wife of Former Mexican President Leaves
Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 16, 1975)

eva samano de lopez mateos, wife of former mexican president, and other mexican friends left here for home yesterday after visiting peking, nanking, soochow, hangchow and shanghai.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese, Nigerian Volleyball Teams Play
First Match

(NCNA-English Lagos, May 15, 1975)

the first friendly match was played at the sports centre of lagos state this afternoon between china's tientsin men's volleyball team and nigeria's lagos state men's volleyball team.

chairman of the nigerian national amateur volleyball association s.i. aina and chairman of the lagos state amateur volleyball association b.a. adesina were among the spectators.

chinese ambassador to nigeria feng yu-chiu also watched the match. the competition took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the good sportsmanship and fine skill of both sides won warm applause from the spectators.

this morning the guest team called on the acting director of sports of the nigerian national sports commission a. eleyae and chairman of the nigerian national amateur volleyball association s.i. aina.

the chinese team arrived here yesterday for a visit.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Ambassador to China and Wife Give Banquet in Honor of Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

mumtaz ali alvie, ambassador of the islamic republic of pakistan to china, and his wife gave a banquet at the ambassador's residence here this evening in honour of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien who had returned from a visit to pakistan.

present were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, lin chia-mei, chang han-chih and liu hua who had accompanied the chinese vice-premier on the visit.

attending were diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy here.

vice-premier li hsien-nien paid an official visit to pakistan from april 20 to 25 at the invitation of pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto.

at the banquet today, the chinese vice-premier told ambassador alvie and other pakistan friends that during their visit to pakistan, he and his party were warmly received by the pakistan people who have a profound friendship for the chinese people.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "wherever we went, we were impressed by the firm resolve of the pakistan government and people to defend their national independence and state sovereignty and oppose foreign interference, and by the tremendous efforts you made and gratifying successes you scored in developing the national economy and building the country. under the leadership of prime minister bhutto, your great country has become stronger and more consolidated."

the banquet was alive with warm expressions of friendship. vice-premier li hsien-nien and ambassador alvie proposed toasts to the ever-growing china-pakistan friendship.

Chinese Broadcasting and Television Delegation Leaves Peking for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

a 6-member chinese broadcasting and television delegation led by tung lin, deputy director of the chinese central broadcasting administration, left here for pakistan this evening for a friendly visit.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were teng kang, acting director of the chinese central broadcasting administration, and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy in peking.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Troupe Visits Southwest Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, May 15, 1975)

the performing arts troupe of china returned here last night from a performance tour of the cities of san fernando and point fortin in the south west of trinidad and tobago.

in the oil city of point fortin yesterday afternoon, the chinese troupe gave a show at an open-air theatre before an audience of more than 4,000. many of them were petrol workers, cane farm workers and local writers and artists. many watched the performances on top of cars and roofs because there were no vacant seats.

minister of education and culture of trinidad and tobago carlton gomes and senator rogers were present. so was chinese charge d'affaires yang mai.

before the chinese troupe gave its performances, local artists presented their folk songs, dances and steelband music.

the chinese troupe performed "militiawomen of the grassland", "red silk dance", "bow dance" and "victory drum dance" amidst warm applause and cheers. solos of bamboo flute, panhu and cheng were also warmly received by the audience. when the chinese artists took steel pans onto the stage and played the famous local folk music "mangoes", the audience jumped to

their feet, cheered and encored the artists. the audience also joyfully clapped to the rhythm of the local folk songs sung by chinese artists.

the chinese troupe gave a show in san fernando on the evening of may 13. among the more than 2,000 people present were senator simonette, president of the ruling party "people's national movement", mayor george durity and other officials. the chinese troupe gave solos, piano solos, national instrumental solos and dances, as well as local folk songs. soprano chu feng-po sang "hatred against the invaders sprouts in my heart", aria from the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern". with her rich voice and vivid expression, she recreated the fierce hatred of the young girl in the opera for the invaders and her indomitable revolutionary resolve. a spectator said later that he had never heard such songs, which full of revolutionary emotion, encourage people to struggle.

the chinese troupe visited the world-famous pitch lake near point fortin yesterday. some of its members visited the corinth teachers' college near san fernando, where they were warmly greeted by the principal and students. at the college pianist yin cheng-chung played chinese and trinidad folk songs.

Reception for Chinese Arts Troupe's Visit to Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, May 15, 1975)

the chinese charge d'affaires in trinidad and tobago, yang mai, gave a reception here this evening in connection with the visit here of the performing arts troupe of china.

governor general ellis clarke and his wife, and prime minister and minister of external affairs eric williams attended the reception.

among the 300 guests present were the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, government ministers, the chief justice, the attorney general, the mayor of port of spain, other high officials, prominent figures of the arts and other circles, as well as representatives of overseas chinese.

on behalf of the government of trinidad and tobago, minister of education and culture carlton gomes presented souvenirs to the chinese troupe. during the reception, artists of the chinese company and the host

Reproduced from best available copy.

country sang folk songs of the two countries amidst warm applause. the atmosphere became ever warmer and more animated when artists of the two countries sang together a trinidad folk song "mangoes" and the tobago fishermen's song "johnny grotto".

governor general ellis clarke asked hao liang, leader of the chinese troupe, to convey his deep affection to chairman mao and the chinese people.

cordiality and friendliness reigned throughout the reception.

CHINA AND US

US Track and Field Team Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 16, 1975)

a united states track and field team led by joseph r. scalzo, president of the amateur athletic union of the united states, arrived here this afternoon by train from shumchun.

the team has come to china on a visit under the cultural exchange programme for 1975 agreed upon by the chinese and u.s. governments.

the 95-member team includes 40 male and 23 female athletes. they were greeted at the railway station by ni chih-chin, president of the track and field association of the people's republic of china, ho chih-chuan, leading member of the kwangtung provincial branch of the association, and more than 60 local athletes.

this evening the kwangtung branch of the chinese track and field association hosted a dinner for the visitors. present were ni chih-chin, and chen yuan-kao, leading member of the kwangtung provincial branch of the all-china sports federation. pascoe b. lynn, second secretary of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, was also present.

the u.s. team will meet a central-south china team in a friendly match and tour kwangchow before going on to shanghai and peking.

Jen-min Jih-pao Comments on US Piratic Acts

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1975)

"acts of piracy pure and simple" is the title of an article by the "people's daily" commentator today. the article reads:

the u.s. ship "mayaguez" intruded into cambodian territorial waters on may 12, 1975 to conduct provocation against cambodia. right after this the united states blatantly sent aircraft to bomb and marines to invade cambodia. this is a serious provocation against the cambodian people and acts of piracy pure and simple. on may 15 and 16, hu nim, minister of information and propaganda and spokesman of the government of cambodia issued separate statements, sternly condemning the aggression against cambodia by u.s. ships and aircraft and strongly opposing u.s. armed threat against cambodia. the chinese people resolutely support the just stand of the cambodian people.

to safeguard state sovereignty, the cambodian people detained the intrusive u.s. ship "mayaguez" for inquiry. this is a perfectly just and proper measure of self-defence. but the u.s. government vilified this just action of cambodia as so-called "acts of piracy". this is entirely standing truth on its head and reversing right and wrong. the glaring fact is the u.s. ship intruded into cambodian territorial waters to carry out provocation; the glaring fact is u.s. aircraft bombed cambodia and continued to bomb and strafe even after cambodia had ordered "mayaguez" to move out of cambodian territorial waters; the glaring fact is u.s. marines encroached on cambodian territory; but, the u.s. government slandered the just action of the cambodian people as so-called "acts of piracy". this trick of "the thief calling 'stop thief'" fully exposes the savage features of u.s. imperialism.

the great victories of the cambodian people, the south vietnamese people and the people of entire indochina have declared the complete bankruptcy of the u.s. policy of aggression in indochina. the u.s. imperialists are irreconcilable to the victories of the revolutionary people and continue to sabotage and make trouble. just as the united states has suffered complete defeat in its aggression on cambodia in the past five years, all its sabotage and trouble-making are doomed to failure in face of the heroic cambodian people. the "mayaguez" incident is nothing but another futile struggle of u.s. imperialism. the pace of the cambodian people's triumphant advance cannot be checked by any reactionary forces.

the new acts of aggression of u.s. imperialism have met with strong opposition and powerful counter-attack

Reproduced from best available copy.

from the cambodian people and angry denunciation by people the world over. the chinese government and people will, as in the past, resolutely support the cambodian people in their just struggle in defence of state sovereignty and against u.s. aggression. if u.s. imperialism does not draw a lesson from its defeat in indochina and continues to be hostile to the indochinese people, it will certainly suffer more ignominious defeat.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Amity Association Leader Fetes Venezuelan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

shen chien, leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the delegation of the national federation of university employees of venezuela led by daniel salerno. they had friendly chats over the dinner.

the delegation arrived in peking on may 14 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-latin america friendship association. it is scheduled to tour southern parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Consul-General in Nanning and Consulate General in Kunming Give Receptions on Complete Liberation of South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1975)

the democratic republic of viet nam consul-general in nanning and consulate-general in kunming gave receptions yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the complete liberation of south viet nam.

attending the reception given by consul-general nguyen am were wei kuo-ching, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party

of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, first secretary of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, other leading comrades of the region and nanning city and foreign friends in nanning.

speaking at the reception, consul-general nguyen am said, "we vietnamese people have won complete victory in the campaign code-named after the great president ho chi minh. thus our viet nam has achieved complete independence and freedom, and the vietnamese people have become once and for all the masters of their own heroic and richly endowed fatherland.

"the people of viet nam and china are comrades-in-arms who are both comrades and brothers and who have cemented an unbreakable great friendship and militant unity in revolutionary struggles. we vietnamese people will never forget that all the victories we have won embody the support and assistance from the chinese people including the people in kwangsi. for this, we express our heartfelt thanks," he said.

addressing the reception, an ping-sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the regional party committee and vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, said: "we are very glad to have the opportunity to join our vietnamese comrades at this happy get-together, celebrate the vietnamese people's great victory and share the joy of triumph of our vietnamese comrades-in-arms."

he described the history of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation as one of people's war versus imperialist war of aggression, a typical illustration of the thesis that a small nation can defeat a big and a weak nation can defeat a strong.

china and viet nam are close neighbours linked by mountains and rivers and depending on each other as the lips and teeth, an ping-sheng said. "our kwangsi, which is situated on the southern frontiers of our great motherland, is joined up with viet nam by mountains and rivers," he noted. "in the future, we in kwangsi and the rest of the people throughout the country will, as always in accordance with chairman mao's teachings, resolutely support the vietnamese people in their just cause and continue to unite with them and fight by their side."

in kunming, leading members of the yunnan provincial party committee, the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. kunming units, the provincial military command and kunming city attended the reception given by the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kunming.

the function was addressed by consul vo van anh and chu kang, leading member of the yunnan provincial party committee and the provincial revolutionary committee.

in his speech, consul vo van anh said that the vietnamese people's victory of historic significance had been won as a result of the adherence to the correct line of creativeness and independence by the viet nam workers' party which was founded, organized and led by president ho chi minh, as a result of the heroic and staunch united struggle waged by the vietnamese nation over the past thirty years. "the people of yunnan province are closest comrades-in-arms of our people in the three provinces of lao cai, ha giang and lai chau, and they have given us consistent, powerful and effective help in our revolutionary cause. the vietnamese people will never forget this most fraternal help," the consul said.

comrade chu kang said in his speech that the heroic vietnamese people, holding high the glorious banner of president ho chi minh's "firm resolve to fight and win" and persisting in armed struggle and people's war, had ousted the u.s. aggressors lock, stock and barrel, completely overthrown the puppet regime and won the exceedingly brilliant victory in the viet nam national liberation war. "our yunnan province and the three provinces of lao cai, ha giang and lai chau of viet nam are linked by rivers and mountains and sharing weal and woe. the socialist revolution and construction in yunnan province have enjoyed direct and powerful support and encouragement from the vietnamese people. following chairman mao's teachings, the people of yunnan, like the people of the other parts of the country, will continue to fulfil their proletarian internationalist duties and firmly support the vietnamese people in their just cause," chu kang said in conclusion.

both receptions proceeded in the cordial atmosphere of comradeship plus fraternity. the receptions were rounded off by the showing of vietnamese films.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

May 30, 1975 No. 5863

****
* NATIONAL *
****

EDUCATION FOR THE PEASANTS

Enlighten the Peasants On the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- some insights obtained from study of "On People's Democratic Dictatorship"

by

Hsiang Hui (向晖)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 14, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao emphatically points out in the brilliant work entitled "On People's Democratic Dictatorship" that the historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, internally, must not only resolutely suppress the resistance from the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes, but also thoroughly transform the small producers and lead them in taking the socialist road and forging ahead toward the great goal of communism. Chairman Mao points out that the dictatorship of the proletariat is based "mainly on the alliance of the workers and peasants, because these two classes comprise 80 to 90 percent of China's population." Only through closely relying on its most reliable ally, the poor and lower-middle peasants, uniting the middle peasants and all the exploited working masses and adhering to the socialist road can the proletariat shatter the resistance and restorationist activities of the class enemies and constantly consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The serious problem is the education of the peasantry." In addition, Chairman Mao pointed out in 1955, "It is necessary to thoroughly transform the whole system of small peasant private ownership of the means of production in a socialist spirit and through the agency of the socialist system."

Without agricultural collectivization, there can be no thoroughly consolidated socialism. The movement of agricultural cooperation personally initiated by Chairman Mao was a great revolutionary mass movement of our Party to educate and reform the peasants. The successful completion of this revolution basically turned the system of private ownership of the means of production in the countryside into collective ownership and peasants working on their own into peasants working for the collective, thus further consolidating the alliance of the workers and peasants on a new foundation.

Following the switch over to the people's commune in the countryside and the in-depth development of the socialist education movement, and, in particular, after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of peasants are constantly raising their socialist awareness and the alliance of the workers and peasants is being strengthened further. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, millions upon millions of peasants resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and persevere in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. High in spirit and firm in determination, they have thoroughly developed the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" with the result that bumper harvests have been reaped in agriculture for thirteen years in succession.

At present, an excellent situation has emerged in the countryside and socialism is triumphantly forging ahead everywhere. However, it must be noted that the capitalist factors in the countryside are still developing. As Lenin pointed out, "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale."

In the countryside, the overthrown landlords and rich peasants still exist. They are not reconciled to their defeat and are bound to adopt a thousand and one ways to launch frantic attacks against socialism, in a vain attempt to restore capitalism.

Peasants are producers of small commodities. The poor and lower-middle peasants who accounted for 60 or 70 percent of the total peasantry were deeply exploited and oppressed by the landlord comprador bourgeoisie before the liberation. They were the proletariat and semi-proletariat in the countryside. They realized from their personal experience that in order to thoroughly get rid of poverty and backwardness and become rich together, there was no other outlet but to take the socialist road. They are the most reliable pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the countryside and the reliable force for transforming the small peasant economy.

However, it should be noted that before the collective ownership in the people's commune is raised to ownership by the whole people, the remnant of the system of private ownership still exists in the countryside, and under the condition where the differences between the workers and the peasants and between the town and the country still exist, the peasants are still peasants. Peasants who have lived in commodity economy for thousands of years still retain certain inherent characteristics of small production to varying degrees. Those rich peasants, in particular, still have strong spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism. Some people are invariably accustomed to taking the

capitalist road and think of amassing wealth and becoming rich, while the landlords and rich peasants are bound to stand behind them and support them, sometimes openly and sometimes covertly in opposing the socialist road. Chairman Mao points out, "There is a serious tendency toward capitalism among the well-to-do peasants. This tendency will become rampant if we in the slightest way neglect political work among the peasants during the cooperative movement and for a very long period after." Chairman Mao's directive clearly tells us that after organization of cooperatives in agriculture and the switch-over to the people's communes, the two-line struggle between socialism and capitalism will still be carried on for a long time.

The existence of the bourgeois right is the soil breeding capitalism in the countryside. Chairman Mao points out, "China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." With regard to distribution in the countryside, we implement the principle, "from each according to his ability, and to each according to his work"; so far as the distribution of products "according to work" is concerned, the bourgeois right still occupies a dominant position. Thus, if we do not insist on putting proletarian politics in command as regards distribution, we will be promoting the idea of caring about material remuneration among a section of people.

In the aspect of exchange, the existence of two different kinds of ownership determines the necessity of implementing the commodity system. Once this kind of commodity production and commodity exchange deviates from the stipulation and guidance of state plans and from meeting the needs of the entire society and the people's life, it will head for the evil path of purely pursuing income, promote free farming and free trade, undermine the principle of socialist management and disrupt the state policy of planned purchase and supply. Some people may even go to the length of doing speculative business in commodity exchange, and turn money into capital to exploit other people.

In the system of ownership, the ownership of the people's commune is still the collective ownership by the masses of the working people and a small amount of private plots and domestic side occupations are still retained. This is determined by the present level of productive forces in the countryside and the degree of the awareness of the peasants.

We should take into account both the inevitability of bourgeois right in this aspect and the necessity of restricting it under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We should both fully implement the relevant policies for the present stage in the countryside and "expand propagation of communist ideas," support and develop the communist initiative of the broad masses of the people in daring to break through the "narrow view" of bourgeois right.

An important manifestation of the present two-line struggle in the countryside is to make use of the bourgeois right to carry out capitalist

activities in contravention of the policy for the present stage under the signboard of socialism and the flagsign of "working for the collective." Some communes and brigades practice the socialist ownership in form, but, in reality, the leadership is not in the hands of the genuine Ma[illegible]s and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. A handful of new and old bourgeois elements collude with the capitalist forces in the countryside to disintegrate the socialist economic base and make the collective economy degenerate into the "collective capitalist organization" as pointed out by Lenin. This state of affairs should arouse our high vigilance.

The influence of the bourgeois ideas is also the hotbed breeding capitalism. After the exploiting classes have been overthrown politically and deprived of their rights economically, they are bound to make use of the traditional concepts and force of habit remaining in the people's minds to spread the decadent ideology to corrupt the working people. The reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius publicized by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk will also corrupt some people in the countryside. They push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, whip up the weird wind of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four major freedom," some people will also run behind them with their minds in a haze. The acute and complicated struggle between the two lines and two kinds of ideology all the more shows the necessity, arduousness and protractedness of political and ideological education for the peasants.

The practice of the struggle for the past twenty years and more shows that if we take the Party's basic line as the key link to constantly instil socialist ideas into the minds of peasants and criticize capitalist tendencies, the broad masses of peasants, and the poor and lower-middle peasants in particular, will greatly raise their socialist consciousness. On the other hand, if we slacken the political and ideological education for peasants, the capitalist tendencies will run wild. Therefore, insistence on arming the peasants with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, educating the peasants with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and helping them gradually overcome certain inherent characteristics of the small producers is dictated by the need to develop the socialist economy as well as by the need to prevent capitalist restoration and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Dwelling on the transformation of small commodity production, Lenin pointed out, "We cannot drive out or suppress these people, but must be on friendly terms with them. We can (and must) reform them and once again educate them, and this can only be done through protracted, slow and cautious organizational work." Reforming the peasants and their old traditional thinking and habits is a specific and meticulous political and ideological work and a formidable task. It cannot be accomplished in a day or two but can only be completed under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with protracted efforts. We must soberly see the protractedness of this struggle, consciously take the education for peasants as a historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat, perseveringly conduct political and ideological education for the peasants, occupy the battlefield of the countryside with socialist ideas, criticize the

capitalist tendencies, constantly whittle down the soil breeding capitalism and gradually create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for new one to arise.

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." To follow Chairman Mao's important directives and seriously grasp study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a matter of prime importance for the whole Party and the whole country and also the central content of education for the peasants. Leading cadres at all levels on the agricultural front must take the lead in studying properly, and must, in light of the reality of struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines in the countryside and the historical experiences of the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive to clarify the question on the basis of combining theory and practice. Once the leading cadres at all levels have seriously grasped study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they can help peasants raise their awareness, resist the influence of the idea of the bourgeois right, break through the narrow view of the small producers and the shackles of traditional concepts and adhere to the socialist orientation.

In order to strengthen the socialist education of the peasants, it is necessary to strictly distinguish between and correctly handle two types of contradictions different in nature. We must accurately and effectively attack the handful of class enemies who fan the weird wind of capitalism.

As for the capitalist influences among the peasants, we must, in accordance with the formula "unity, criticism and self-criticism, unity," conduct positive education, adopt the method of studying and raising their awareness, lead them in recollecting and contrasting the two systems, two roads and two lines, and make them realize through their personal experiences that "only socialism can save China."

As for the individuals who have sunk deeply into the capitalist mire, we must shout at them loudly, "Comrades, turn back quickly!"

In the course of performing this task under the leadership of the Party, it is highly necessary to bring into full play the role of poor peasants associations. It is necessary to rely on the poor peasants association for educating and uniting the middle peasants and the other working people to carry through to the end the struggle against the capitalist tendencies. It is necessary to enlighten the youths, including educated youths going to the countryside, on the revolutionary tradition and enthusiastically to lead them in participating in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

We must strengthen investigation and study, pay attention to summing up experiences, support and commend those advanced figures who resolutely resist capitalism, develop further the movement of learning from Tachai in

agriculture and stir up the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of the peasants for taking the socialist road. In short, in order to criticize the capitalist tendencies, it is necessary to create public opinion in the whole countryside, strive to win over the majority, arouse their consciousness and energetically lead them. Only in this way is it possible to protect and mobilize the socialist initiative of the broad masses of the peasants and enable them to triumphantly forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

* * *

SELF-RELIANCE IN INDUSTRY

Criticize Slavish Comprador's Philosophy, Traverse Our Own Road to Industrial Development

by

workers' theorist group, Shanghai No. 1
Machine Tools Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 14, 1975)

Under the leadership of the factory Party committee, the masses of workers of our factory persevere in seriously studying the works by Marx and Lenin and the works by Chairman Mao. They study the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, conduct research in the history of modern China and criticize slavish comprador's philosophy. This has raised the consciousness of the workers in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and called to play all positive factors that can be called to play. United in battle, they have gone a step further and promoted vigorous development of machine tools production.

I

Formerly, ours was a small private factory. After the liberation, through socialist transformation it has gradually grown into a factory capable of producing medium-sized and small-sized gear lathes. With socialist construction developed, big, heavy and super-heavy gear lathes are urgently needed by our country. Without big cone gear lathes, it would be impossible to shape spiral bevel gears and, consequently, impossible to undertake super-depth oil drilling operations. Without heavy and super-heavy hobbing machines to shape big cylindrical gears, it would be impossible to manufacture big, high-efficiency metallurgical, mining and port facilities. Thus, one of the important tasks confronting the machine tool workers is to manufacture big, heavy and super-heavy machine tools to meet the needs arising from the development of socialist construction in our country.

After the founding of the republic, our country's machine tools industry was for a time interfered with and disrupted by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In particular, slavish comprador's philosophy and the principle of "crawling at snail's pace" along the revisionist line constitute an important factor hindering the forward development of machine tools industry. To manufacture big, heavy and super-heavy machine tools, it is imperative to criticize slavish comprador's philosophy and strike down the principle of "crawling at snail's pace."

We have gone through an acute struggle between the two lines in manufacturing big machine tools. One of the focal points of struggle is to follow slavish comprador's philosophy and the principle of "crawling at snail's pace," or to "be independent and self-reliant" and traverse our own road to industrial development. As far back as in 1959, the workers of our factory cherished revolutionary aims, worked hard and in an ingenious

way, and adopted indigenous methods; with equipment capable of shaping only medium-size and small-size gear lathes, they turned out big hobbing machines, which, however, were subsequently eliminated when slavish comprador's philosophy and the principle of "crawling at snail's pace" were promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i. Those fellows who thought only in terms of worshipping and toadying to foreigners looked with disfavor at the big hobbing machines produced by the Chinese working class, and eventually they went so far as to issue an order to stop their production.

"The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful impetus to the development of social productive force of our country." In the January storm during the 1967 cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers made a clean sweep of slavish comprador's philosophy and principle of "crawling at snail's pace," and resumed production of big gear lathes.

Since the criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement, the worker masses have come to understand more deeply the importance of upholding the Party's basic line, and raised their consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a result, production of big hobbing machines has gained a new development.

Production of big machine tools in our factory has gone through a devious course, "production--suspension--and restoration of production." Practice of struggle proves that "the line is the key link; once the key link is grasped, everything falls in place." Only when we uphold and carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, practice all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere and make a clean sweep of the pernicious influence of slavish comprador's philosophy and principle of "crawling at snail's pace" can we promote big development of production. The workers have said aptly: "If the line is correct, production will press forward. If the line is wrong, production will fall off."

II.

History is a mirror of reality. Slavish comprador's philosophy finds its concrete expression in worshipping and toadying to foreigners while the principle of "crawling at snail's pace" is closely bound up with slavish comprador's philosophy. With a view to digging deeply the root of slavish comprador's philosophy, we workers, applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the weapon criticized in the fourth quarter of last year the crimes of China's modern reactionaries who worshipped and toadied to foreigners and committed capitulation and national betrayal.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The history of imperialist aggression against China, its opposition to the independence of China and its opposition to development of capitalism in China is the modern history of China." In the forties of the 19th century, imperialist aggression broke down the policy of "closing the country to trade" pursued by the Ch'ing government as well as destroyed the feudal rulers' "dignity of the Celestial Dynasty." Those emperors, generals, ministers and powerful officials changed their attitude from "only I am venerable" to "only foreigners are venerable" and from "excluding foreigners" to "toadying to foreigners." Since then, the mentality of worshipping and toadying to foreigners has spread its pernicious

influence in China for more than a hundred years. To meet their needs of aggression, imperialist powers instituted the comprador system in China and brought about bureaucratic capitalism, thereby changing China's feudal landlord class into their main social foundation for dominating China and turning China gradually into a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society. To uphold its tottering reactionary rule, the reactionary class on the decline was always bound to push a line of brutally suppressing the people internally and committing capitulation and national betrayal externally: such was the class root and historical root of the mentality of worshipping and toadying to foreigners in semi-colonial, semiOfeudal society.

All the reactionaries in the history of modern China had three characteristics: (1) Worshipping and toadying to foreigners in thought and committing capitulation and national betrayal in deeds. (2) The act of worshipping and toadying to foreigners was invariably combined with the act of honoring the Confucians and opposing the Legalists. (3) Developing industry under the ideological guidance of slavish comprador's philosophy with the inevitable result of crawling behind the foreigners.

All the reactionaries from Tseng Kuo-fan to Tz'u Hsi and Yuan Shih-k'ai in the history of modern China were hostile to the people and sycophantic to the foreigners in every way. Tseng Kuo-fan willingly served as a Pekingese dog and with the aid of foreign guns suppressed the T'aip'ing Heavenly Kingdom revolution. Ch'i Su went so far as to describe the T'aiping Heavenly Kingdom revolution and the Nien Army uprising as "troubles in the internal organs"; yet he regarded the invasion by the Old Tsars as nothing but "trouble in armpit and elbow." Tz'u Hsi, relying on the force of aggression to suppress the Boxer Movement, went so far as to say "count on China's material resources and fraternize with foreign countries." Yuan Shih-k'ai, who accepted the Twenty-one Demands causing the nation to lose its soverign rights and suffer humiliation, went so far as to say "the friendly relations between the two sides is a blessing to East Asia." Confronted with imperialist aggression, they made up their minds to follow imperialism and oppose people's revolutionary struggle. Chairman Mao made a thoroughgoing analysis of the nature of these reactionaries--big local tyrants and evil gentry, the big warlords and the big bureaucrats and compradors--in his "Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism": "The big local tyrants and evil gentry, the big warlords and the big bureaucrats and compradors have long made up their minds. They maintain, as they have done all along, that revolution of whatever kind is worse than imperialism. They have formed a camp of traitors, for whom the question of whether to become slaves of a foreign nation simply does not exist because they have already lost all sense of nationality and their interests are inseparably linked with imperialism." However, confronted with the powerful force of people's revolutionary struggle they like imperialism could not avert their destiny of defeat.

Those who committed capitulationism and national betrayal were bound to worship and toady to foreigners. Tseng Kuo-fan preached "learn knowledge from foreigners to make guns and ships." Li Hung-chang preached: "To become powerful, the best thing for China to do is learn from the foreigners how to make powerful tools. To learn how to make tools, the best thing for China to do is find the tools for making tools." Li Hung-chang's confidant Li Feng-pao was more straightforward: "It is better to

buy ships than to build ships." In a word, in the eyes of traitors everything foreign was "good." They cast the national pride to the four winds.

All of these reactionaries in the history of modern China were inveterate elements honoring the Confucians and opposing the Legalist. Confucius preached "a natural ease is to be prized in practicing propriety" and Mencius advocated "a small country should learn from a big country." The Confucian-Mencian doctrine was a doctrine of restoration and regression as well as a doctrine of capitulation and national betrayal: this determines the blood relationship between the doctrine of worshipping and toadying to foreigners and the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius. Those who worsipped foreigners and betrayed the nation took the Confucian-Mencian doctrine as their "theoretical" basis. Thus, Tseng Kuo-fan praised Confucius as "an outstanding sage"; Li Hung-chang, Chang Chih-tung and their like claimed "the Confucian-Mencian doctrine is roughly the same as Christianity"; and Yuan Shih-k'ai proclaimed "order to sacrifice to Confucius." All of them were faithful disciples of Confucius, upholding the tottering reactionary, feudal rule.

These reactionaries in the history of modern China, who developed industry under the ideological guidance of slavish comprador's philosophy, were bound to crawl behind the foreigners. The "Learn from the West" movement was a case in point. In more than twenty years from 1872 to 1894, advocates of "Learn from the West" set up 74 factories and mines in china with a total capital of some $20,000,000. This small amount was the total accumulated by industry in its development in China for more than two decades: it was only one-tenth the indemnity for the Sino-Japanese War. Historians of the landlord and bourgeois classes once praised the "Learn from the West movement" as a "new program of self-reliance." Actually, however, it was nothing but one of adding some foreign arms to the ideological foundation of the Confucian-Mencian doctrine to suppress peasants' revolutionary movement. The reactionaries who vainly attempted to "become powerful and rich" by traversing this road of honoring Confucius and betraying the nation were bound to end up by suffering an ignominous failure.

Having studied the way the reactionaries in the history of modern China worshipped and toadied to foreigners and committed capitulation and national betrayal, we have gone a step further and come to identify the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, to understand the reactionary character of the Confucian-Mencian doctrine that preaches restoration, regression and national betrayal, and to understand the importance of upholding the basic line of the Party and exercising all-round dictatorshp over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of superstructure.

III

Historical experience merits attention. Only by thoroughly criticizing the line of national betrayal--worshipping and toadying to foreigners--and upholding the policy of "independence and self-reliance" can we build socialism better in our country and develop our machine tools industry at a greater rate.

In the process of integrating our study of revolutionary theory and research in the history of modern China with the criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement, we reviewed the history of development of Shanghai's machine tools industry. In pre-liberation days, the foundation of Shanghai's machine tools industry was quite weak, its equipment was simple and its size was small. It was only capable of doing some jobs of repair and assembly. Only two or three factories produced a small number of metal-cutting machine tools and metal tools. After the liberatin, guided by great leader Chairman Mao's policy of "independence and self-reliance" and through acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, it has gradually grow into a comprehensive system of machine tools industry of modern scientific and technological standards and with a greater variety of products. Further, the great proletarian cultural revolution has given a more powerful impetus to the development of machine tools industry. Now, Shanghai's machine tools industry is capable of designing and making various types of big, precision and high-efficiency machine tools. It has greatly changed its look and is making contribution to socialist construction.

After viewing the history of development of Shanghai's machine tools industry, we looked back on the course of struggle our factory had gone through.

Contrast between post-liberation days and pre-liberation days. In pre-liberation days, our factory was only capable of producing planers. In post-liberation days, our factory underwent socialist transformation and by 1974 its total annual output has increased by more than 140 times in terms of value, its fixed assets have increased by more than 350 times, and its products have increased in scope from small planers to precision and big gear locks totalling 31 kinds in 11 groups and seven categories.

Contrast between the time after the big leap forward and the time before the big leap forward. Prior to the 1958 big leap forward, our factory was not capable of making big machine tools. During the big leap forward, despite lack of complete data, processing equipment and manufacturing experience, comrade workers followed the policy of self-reliance and adopted indigenous methods. Brimful of revolutionary enthusiasm and applying the collective wisdom and ability, they promoted technical innovation and technical revolution in a big way. Within a short period they turned out more than 60 sets of "indigenous" equipment of high efficiency and eventually acquired the ability to turn out big hobbing machines.

Contrast between the time after the great cultural revolution and the time before the great cultural revolution. Before the great cultural revolution, interfered with and disrupted by the revisionist line our factory was compelled to stop production of big machine tools. During the great cultural revolution, production of big machine tools was resumed and was developed to a considerable degree, and output was three times the peak level of the time before the great cultural revolution. Production of big machine tools has gained a greater development, particularly after the criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement launched in 1974.

Looking back on the past and making comparisons, the workers said: "The reality of development of Shanghai's machine tools industry and of our factory is a forceful criticism of slavish comprador's phi[illegible]

We deeply realize that if we want to develop our country's machine tools industry we must break down superstition, set our minds free, and traverse our own road to industrial development. Only when we uphold the policy of "independence and self-reliance," persist in applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought in directing production, adhere to the mass line and bring the boundless creative power of the masses into full play can we fight a good battle to develop our machine tools industry.

IV

Under the leadership of the factory Party committee, the workers of our factory conducted revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going and protracted way, directing the spearhead of struggle mainly at the batch of renegades and traitors like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao from beginning to end and criticizing their reactionary idea and line of worshipping and toadying to foreigners. In the course of criticism, the workers of our factory raised their consciousness and overcame some muddled thinking among some of our comrades.

Chairman Mao pointed out in his "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People": "There are two different attitudes in learning from others. One is a doctrinaire attitude: transplanting everything, whether suited or not to the conditions of our country. This is not a good attitude. Another attitude is to use our heads and learn those things which suit conditions in our country, that is, to absorb whatever experience is useful to us. This is the attitude we should adopt. That is to say, the correct attitude is to "make foreign things serve China." Over the question of study, to make foreign things serve China or to put blind faith in foreign countries reflects in substance the struggle between two kinds of world outlook, that is, between the Marxist world outlook and the idealist, metaphysical world outlook. The advanced experience of foreign countries is what we need to learn, but we must learn, in the attitude of dialectical materialism, the things suited to the conditions of our country and on no account may we put blind faith in foreign countries. It is essential to introduce appropriately the advanced equipment and technology of foreign countries but we must put our foothold on the base of "independence and self-reliance" and on no account may we depend on import. To separate ourselves from this base is to run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With the reactionary line--worshipping and toadying to foreigners--criticized and some erroneous ideas overcome, the socialist enthusiasm latent among the masses has burst forth like a volcano, fully reflecting the strong fighting will and vigorous mental outlook manifested by our country's machine tools workers after the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly since the mass movement for studying the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat.

Through research in the history of modern China and criticism of slavish comprador's philosophy and in the light of practice of struggle for production, the workers of our factory have made up their minds with a firm conviction to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought seriously, to study the theory on dictatorship of the proletariat seriously, to raise our awareness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to carry on with penetrating criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, to carry out from beginning to end Chairman Mao's great policy of "independence and self-reliance" and to traverse our own road to industrial development!

* * *

COMMUNIST SPIRIT

Develop the Communist Spirit, Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the CCP committee of the K'ailuan Coal Mine

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 5, 1975)

In 1919, the great teacher Lenin with great political fervor highly praised the revolutionary new thing, "subbotniks," as "a great beginning." In "Subbotniks," Lenin wrote: "If there is anything communistic in our present system in Russia it is the subbotniks." Today, a review of this brilliant work by Lenin will profoundly enlighten us on why all-round dictatorship should be exercised over the bourgeoisie.

The essence of "subbotniks" is "devotion of revolutionary spirit to work." The great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "We must maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit displayed in those years of revolutionary war and carry revolutionary work through to the end." From practice, we came to understand that "the vigor, the revolutionary enthusiasm and the daring death-defying spirit" promoted by Chairman Mao is identical with what Lenin said about "devotion of revolutionary spirit to work." The spirit is the communist spirit.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the broad masses of workers of the K'ailuan Coal Mine developed the communist spirit, built socialism in a big way, persisted in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and linked the development of production with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the K'ailuan Coal Mine has increased its coal output by a big margin from year to year. In 1970, the broad masses of mining workers who were determined to carry forward that revolutionary spirit displayed in those years of revolutionary war, set the target of struggle to raise coal output by 100 percent over the designed capacity during the period of the 4th five-year plan. The broad masses of workers developed the communist spirit. This gave an impetus to the continuous development of revolution and production. In 1973, Machiak'ou Mine, the 60-odd-year-old mine, was worked. In three years, the miners traversed the road which would normally take five years. One pit produced what two pits could normally produce. The K'ailuan Mining District was the first to fulfill two years ahead of schedule the task of increasing the output by one-fold. Soon after, in 1974, the three old pits of Linhsi, T'angshan and T'angchiachuang achieved a 100-percent increase in output.

The communist spirit brought about a new mental outlook. New men and new deeds kept surging forth. The workers proposed: "Be master of the state, not slave to money." "For revolution, not money." They consciously resisted corrosion by the idea of bourgeois right, sought neither fame nor gain in a hard struggle, aimed high and contributed toward socialist construction and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The promotion of the communist spirit had a smashing impact on the idea of bourgeois right. In socialist society, there inevitably exists bourgeois right. This has an adverse effect on the promotion of the activism of the worker masses. In the past, such a saying was circulated in K'ailuan: "3rd-grade workers don't use their hands, the 4th-grade workers don't drive props; 5th-grade workers don't recover props." This is to say, the workers did what they were paid for. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, with a high degree of proletarian political consciousness, the workers smashed the shackles of these bourgeois-right ideas. There appeared a new style of working for socialism regardless of the grade. Most of the new workers who had joined the mine for a few years were 3rd or 4th grade workers. Obliterating the grade line, they joined the old workers in recovering props, setting up posts and operating the machines to cut coal. They did whatever they could. Just after a few months in the mine, new worker Hao Tieh-niu drove props and set up posts, doing the job of a 6th-grade worker. He also set a new record of driving over 100 props.

The communist spirit cemented the ties between cadres and the masses. The broad masses of cadres acted as leaders in restricting bourgeois right. Their consciousness of participating in productive labor was continuously raised.

Liu Shan, deputy secretary of the Chaokuochuang Mine Party Committee, was a new cadre promoted from among the workers. For several years, he persisted in working vigorously side by side with the workers. Every year he put in over 180 days of labor at the pit. Last year, the cadres at and above the level of the deputy district head of the Linhsi Mine spent an average of over 100 days doing labor. Apart from participating in production down at the pit and bringing people medical care and medical supplies, the medical personnel of the Chaokuochuang Mine, using their spare time, collected over 1,800 catties of medicinal herbs, built over 1,400 square meters of road and constructed hospital wards with a total floor space of 130 square meters.

To promote the communist spirit, we must criticize the revisionist "material incentives." The "material incentives" advocated by Lin Piao repressed the socialist activism of the masses. After the criticism of the sinister stuff of "material incentives," the broad masses' socialism ran increasingly high.

For instance, in 1958, under the guidance of the general line for socialist construction personally formulated by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of workers launched a spectacular big-leap movement, displaying their ebullient political enthusiasm and the spirit of doing labor selflessly. But due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the broad masses' socialist activism was once again repressed. The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius flushed away the stains and muddy water left over from the old society and touched off a fierce attack against the bourgeoisie. The broad masses of workers vigorously criticized such revisionist sinister stuff as "material incentives," "cash awards in command," etc., preached by

Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and vigorously criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius--the ideology of the reactionary declining class--and preached communist spirit. This gave an impetus to the rapid development of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat is a sharp ideological weapon for criticizing "material incentives." In the past, we also criticized "material incentives." But we did not try to understand it from the high plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Due to failure to understand the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we always lacked an adequate understanding of the harm of "material incentives." Some comrades criticized "material incentives" and yet failed to get over a desire for "material incentives." They always held that with "material incentives" and "cash awards in command," production could go up fast and the factory could be run well. Through studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, our understanding of this question became a bit deeper. The promotion of that set of sinister stuff of "material incentives" and "cash awards in command" will expand bourgeois right and the inequality in the sphere of distribution. A small number of people will gain possession of more and more commodities and money through legal and many illegal channels. In regard to relations between man and man, this will naturally lead to the restoration of the same old stuff, "control, restrict and oppress" enterprise management, using workers as a tool and causing the cadres to be divorced from the masses. Thus, it will lead to the disruption of state plans and engender the exploiting act of transforming commodities and money into capital and taking labor as a commodity. All this will in turn affect the system of ownership, causing a change in the quality of the socialist system of ownership. In promoting "material incentives" and "cash awards in command," we shall fail to manage enterprise and industrial production properly; moreover, we will expand the soil engendering the bourgeoisie and capitalism and bring about the emergence of new bourgeois elements in the socialist enterprise and the restoration of capitalism. It do a great harm.

Chairman Mao said, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Through study and practice, we came further to understand that only by studying well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and understanding why all-round dictatorship should be exercised over the bourgeoisie can we more consciously carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, carry the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat to the grassroots level and continuously push forward socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

A Dissection of "Material Incentives"

by

Liu Tsung-ming (刘宗明)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 27, 1975)

Evil people with sordid souls invariably judge things in their own decadent light. The "materialism: material incentives" written by the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao in his black diary was an exposure of a corner of his soul.

"Material incentives" is a product of the revisionist line and is the magic weapon used by Khrushchev and Brezhnev for restoring capitalism. It comes from the bourgeois storeroom of such stuff as "Men die in the hope of gain; birds perish in the search of food" and "If a person is not for self, he will be destroyed by heaven." These "secrets" of life of the bourgeoisie are entirely contrary to the militant materialism of the proletariat. Lin Piao went to the length of placing them together. He was indeed worthy of being called a "genius" with an "especially clever" mind.

Engels long ago pointed out, "A vulgar person interprets materialism as gluttony, drunkenness, visual enjoyment, lust, vanity, love for money, parsimony, greed, profiteering and speculation, to put it briefly, all the filthy behaviors he is secretly infatuated with." The vulgar bourgeoisie is reeking from every pore with the stench of money. They are worshippers of money. With them, everything is for money and money is everything! Every word of "money" and "things" touches strongly their money-crazed nerves and turns their mind and soul upside down. If we recall how absurdly the vulgar bourgeoisie understood "materialism" in former years, we shall find there is nothing strange in the reactionary fallacy advocated by Lin Piao today.

China is a socialist state of the proletariat. Lin Piao and his sworn confederates were "desolate and alone with only their shadows to keep themselves company" and extremely isolated. However, the emergence of this clique of extremely isolated personalities who like "the celestial horse flying through the sky" "free and alone" has its deep social foundation. Just as socialist society emerges from the womb of capitalist society, the toppled landlords and the bourgeoisie are still there, there is still bourgeois right and there are still such bourgeois ideas as "money above everything" and the influence of the force of habit of former society which could give rise to new bourgeoisie. All these are the social foundation for the theory of "material incentives." In other words, the "material incentives" promoted by Lin Piao was still "representative" in a way. It represented the aspiration for repossession of riches and wealth among the toppled landlords and the bourgeoisie who comprised a percentage of the people and the aspiration of the new bourgeoisie for greedily amassing riches and wealth.

The funny part is the fact that Lin Piao and his kind attached too much importance to this "representative" character. These extremely insignificant vulgar bourgeois elements, blinded by the lure of money, restored to every means to amass riches and wealth, plumbed the extremes of extravagances in seeking the life style of the bourgeoisie and looked upon the hundreds of million of revolutionary people in sordid light. They maliciously vilified the working class who promoted the communist spirit and criticized the revisionist "material incentives," calling them "victims of exploitation in a disguised form." They raved, "the principle of material interests" should be the "decisive power" for the development of production.

An owl could never see the brilliance of the sun. The vulgar bourgeoisie could never understand the lofty spiritual state of the proletariat and the revolutionary people. Looking back on the fiery course of armed revolutionary struggle over the past several decades, we find how tens of million of revolutionary forerunners fought valiantly for the revolution, struggled courageously against savage beasts, filled up the ranks of those fallen with utter disregard for their own safety, showed not the slightest sign of fear under the hail of bullets and barrage of shells and stood resolute and steadfast before the executioner's sword to score countless heroic hymns to the land in a spirit that affects even the mountains and the rivers. looking at the good earth of the motherland today, we see hundreds of millions of vigorous workers and peasants are diligently building socialism, triumphing over nature and the elements to score high yield, scaling the pinnacles of self-reliance and working ccuntless wonders never witnessed before on this earth. May we ask: Is their "decisive power" induced by "material interests"? No! Their "decisive power" is the revolutionary doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought, and the noble communist ideal. By describing "material incentive" as the "decisive power" Lin Piao and his kind were shamelessly slandering the revolutionary people.

Lin Piao and his kind are a gang of political "instigators." One of the most despicable means employed by this gang of "instigators" is the frenzied promotion of "material incentives." Lin Piao wrote: "Entice with office, emolument and favor." "Entice" means to use "material interests" as the bait to "stimulate" bourgeois ideas in the mind of some of the people, "stimulate the "activism" of those who compete with one another for fame in court and compete with one another for gain in the market, "stimulate" the "activism" of those who wanted to make money and get rich and to take the capitalist road, and "stimulate" those most unstable elements who have degenerated into bourgeoisie and become their force for opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat. Putting it briefly, they wanted to use the workers corroded by bourgeois world outlook to expand bourgeois right unrestrictedly and in the end to succeed in "inciting" the resurrection of dead and petrified capitalism and realizing their ambition of usurping power and bringing about restoration.

Bourgeois right is the soil for breeding revisionism. Restricting bourgeois right is one of the fundamental measures for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The promotion of "material incentives" could only lead to the expansion and development of bourgeois right. The revolutionaries must fully understand the reactionary character of "material incentives" and must not breath in its poison, and must not regard these "dog droppings" as "fermented bean-curd," which though offensive in smell is good to eat, lest they should be fooled by Lin Piao and his kind.

* * *

DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

Chinese Workers Enjoy Democratic Rights

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 17, 1975)

what democratic rights do chinese workers enjoy?

"under the leadership of the chinese communist party, we workers take part not only in the management of the enterprises but also in the administration of state affairs," said chen ah-ta, a rank-and-file worker elected vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal trade union council.

though workers only make up one-fifth of the population of shanghai, including its suburbs, 61.4 per cent of the city's deputies to the fourth national people's congress were elected from among the workers. as one of them, chen ah-ta was elected member of the standing committee of the n.p.c. at its last session. twenty-eight-year-old steel worker lin yao-hua was a member of the presidium of the fourth n.p.c. the national people's congress is the supreme organ of state power in china.

exercising their rights as masters of the country, the workers see to it that the factories advance along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the first place.

at the shanghai wrist watch factory, some of the cadres in the punching and pressing workshop did not take a regular part in collective productive labour for some time because they were preoccupied with routine work. the workers realized that the cadres' divorcement from labour would certainly lead to divorcement from the masses and reality and eventually to the road of revisionism. with the support of the party organizations, a group of workers found out how often each of the nine cadres in the workshop had worked at the bench and pasted up a big-character poster to commend those who did well and criticize those who didn't. the poster also cited the bitter lessons of some cadres who committed errors before the cultural revolution as a result of their failure to perform productive labour for a long time. some of the cadres examined their lack of awareness on this question, began to take an active part in labour and got much closer to the workers.

ku ke-kuei, a worker in the same workshop and one of the writers of the poster, had this to say: "as masters of the enterprise, we workers as well as the cadres must maintain the socialist orientation of the enterprise and keep its leadership in the hands of genuine marxists."

there is a workers' management committee for each of the 200 odd teams and shifts in the wrist watch factory. workers participate in the direction of production, technology and planning. the yearly, quarterly and monthly plans from factory, workshop down to shift and group levels are first discussed by workers and then crystallized by the leadership, as is done in all shanghai factories. workers have their say on the design of products, the remodelling of equipment and all production tasks. this right of theirs forms an important content of the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company", which has been approved by chairman mao and set forth the basic tenets for a competent management of socialist enterprise.

chang hsiao-hu, a veteran worker of the chiangnan shipyard, said: "we have the right to intervene in anything that is unfavourable to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, no matter who is responsible for it."

a team of workers headed by chang hsiao-hu built a few years ago a 10,000 h.p. marine diesel engine in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. it was installed on the 10,000-ton class ocean-going ship "fengching", rated after a number of test runs as one fit for an "unrestricted navigation area", or in other words, capable of sailing to any part of the world. worshipping things foreign, however, some leading members of one of the departments concerned doubted the reliability of both the ship and the engine and claimed that they were suitable for travelling only in nearby waters and not across oceans. the workers recognized in this a struggle between the revolutionary line of taking china's own road of industrial development and the revisionist line of following the slavish comprador philosophy and trailing behind at a snail's pace. chang hsiao-hu and other shipbuilders put up a big-character poster in that department, criticizing the reverence for things foreign. voicing their support, the crew of the "fengching" put up a poster saying: "we must make revolution; the 'fengching' must go to sea." the two posters won approval from higher organs and the "fengching" finally put to sea after the workers broke through the resistance arising from right conservative ideas. she sailed across the pacific, indian and atlantic oceans to the mediterranean, covering 32,000 nautical miles during her maiden voyage. this was how workers of new china exercised a right guaranteed by the state to win an ocean-going certificate for a domestically-built ship and write a new page in the annals of china's maritime shipping.

in china, large numbers of outstanding workers are in the leadership of state organs and enterprises at all levels. quite a few of the leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee are workers.

among members of the workers' propaganda teams in shanghai, more than 160 industrial workers are now in charge of districts and bureaus under the municipal authorities. rank-and-file workers form the bulk of leading cadres at the workshop level and above in nearly all industrial enterprises in shanghai.

as in other parts of the country, many fine members of the working class in shanghai were selected during the great proletarian cultural revolution to station in all spheres of the superstructure to guide the struggle-criticism-transformation there in accordance with chairman mao's great teaching, "the working class must exercise leadership in everything." more than 12,000 workers were assigned to some 1,900 units including institutes of higher learning, middle schools, primary schools, scientific research institutions, literary and art organizations and hospitals, and about 4,000 of them have joined in the leading bodies of these units. li wen-po, a worker of the chiangnan shipyard, is now vice-secretary of the party committee of the famous chiaotung university. a vice-secretary of the party committee of futan university was a member of the workers' propaganda team sent from the shipyard.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations Widespread in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 17, 1975)

proof of the mass scale of technical innovations in northeast china's heilungkiang province is the 24,000 items worked up since the beginning of 1974, including 190 production lines and 6,700 pieces of equipment.

early last year the workers in this important industrial area began the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. they dealt with such counter-revolutionary revisionist absurdities peddled by liu shao-chi and lin piao as the slavish comprador philosophy, the notion of advancing at a snail's pace and the concept of "the highest being wise and the lowest being stupid". this heightened their political consciousness and socialist creativity.

workers at the harbin enamelware factory were able to reach the 1974 state targets 100 days ahead

of schedule thanks to 21 technical innovations they made that improved technological processes and equipment and increased producing capacity.

the tungchiang transistor factory with 150 workers is a neighbourhood establishment making transistor diodes. in the first eight years after it was set up, the workers and technicians themselves built 80 sets of equipment to increase the output of diodes considerably. they devised almost two dozen new machines last year and raised work efficiency several fold.

industrial enterprises have set up 6,000 three-in-one combination groups involving 63,000 workers, cadres and technicians. those in the hungwei rubber plant of mutanchiang city innovated the designs of six of the nine main products and improved 39 of the 72 production processes. at the same time, they made or renovated 53 sets of equipment and introduced five automatic lines for making shoes, cotton padded shoes and rubber shoes. they also built a mould-pressing rubber shoe workshop and expanded a sewing shop.

FARM AND STOCKBREEDING MACHINERY

Chinghai Builds More Farm and Stockbreeding Machinery

(NCNA-English Sining, May 18, 1975)

eighty per cent of the people's communes in northwest china's chinghai province now have machines for use in agriculture and animal husbandry. the number of farm tractors is more than six times that in 1966, the year the great proletarian cultural revolution began. in animal husbandry areas, there are 12,000 machines in use. included are power sprayers, mechanized shears, fodder crushers, cream separators and churns.

the chinghai plateau is one of the five major animal husbandry areas in china. the eastern part drained by the yellow and huangshui rivers is predominantly agricultural, producing spring wheat and chingko barley.

peasants and herdsmen of the hui, tebetan and han nationalities in the province lived in dire poverty under reactionary kuomintang rule. there was not a single machine in the farming or stock-breeding areas, to say nothing of a farm machinery industry.

after liberation, the communist party led the peasants and herdsmen in taking the road of socialism and in developing farm mechanization on that basis.

as one of the areas inhabited by minority nationalities, the province receives much state assistance for economic development. meanwhile, many farming and stock-breeding communes raise their own funds to mechanize production by self-reliance. ninety per cent of all the tractors used for farming and animal husbandry are owned by the communes and their sub-divisions. the nanmenhsia commune in the huchu tu autonomous county where the tu nationality live in compact community paid for 80 per cent of the money for buying machines out of its own funds and mechanized its main farmwork.

local industry in the province has stepped up support to agriculture on the principle, "take agriculture as the foundation". it gives priority to the manufacture of support-agriculture-products in the apportionment of funds, equipment and raw materials. local plants develop and produce chiefly medium-sized and small machines suited to local conditions, while big and technically complicated ones are supplied by the state under a unified plan. over 50 farm and animal husbandry machinery plants of varying sizes are operating at the provincial, prefectural and county levels. they produce turbines, tractors, diesel engines, electrical motors, seeders, threshers, fodder crushers, shears and more than 40 other products. half of the communes run machinery repair shops and many production brigades can handle minor repairs.

operators and mechanics for the farm and animal husbandry machinery are trained from among peasants and herdsmen at technical classes and meetings for exchanging experience and by arranging for peasant-trainees to acquire practical experience in factories.

mechanization has promoted agriculture and livestock breeding. the province's total output of grain in 1974 increased by 200 per cent over the early post-liberation days or by nearly 50 per cent over 1966. the comparable figures for animals were 170 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. the farms and pastures were improved. the province has in the last four years transformed 93,000 hectares of farmland, opened 230,000 hectares of pastures and expanded the acreage of irrigated grassland by 116,000 hectares.

SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION

Important Sugar Beet Bases Complete Spring Sowing

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1975)

people's communes, army reclamation corps and state farms in northeast china's heilungkiang province, important base for sugar beet production, have completed their spring sowing in good time. the acreage sown is 135,000 hectares which is 10,000 hectares more than last year. the quality of the sowing is also improved.

it was difficult to sow the sugar beet crop in good time this year, because ever since last winter, drought and water-logging attacked different parts of the province. but implementing the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", cadres and masses, with their revolutionary enthusiasm enhanced by the study of the theory of the proletarian dictatorship, went all out to do battle to ensure sowing on a larger acreage in good time.

on the tumochuan plains and the whole area in the bend of the yellow river in inner mongolia, another important sugar beet base, commune members had a race with time to get their sugar beet sowing done. since the crop was introduced in 1951 to this climatically suitable autonomous region, the acreage has grown from nothing to nearly 47,000 hectares.

the good results achieved were preceded by special meetings called to map out overall plans for the distribution and proper arrangement of the sowing work. advanced experience was popularized in a movement to learn from tachai, thus ensuring the area greater strides in sugar beet production this year.

MEDICAL TEAMS

Peking Medical Team Leaves for Border Area in Tibet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1975)

a peking medical team recently went to ari, a border prefecture in the tibet autonomous region to promote medical and health work there, bringing with them the warm care of chairman mao and the party central committee for emancipated tibetan serfs.

one of the several medical teams sent from the chinese capital to ari prefecture in the past few years, the team is composed of medical workers from departments under the ministry of public health, the chinese academy of medical sciences and the academy of traditional chinese medicine.

formerly, under the feudal serfdom, ari prefecture, known as plateau on the tibet plateau, had hardly any medical establishment or doctor. located in the western part of the tibet autonomous region, it averages some 5,000 metres above sea level. only after liberation, especially after the democratic reform in 1959, local people began to enjoy medical care, thanks to the tibetan medical workers trained and hospitals and clinics set up one after another by the party and the state.

the medical team was formed with the warm support of many organizations concerned whose party committees took it as an important task to select medical workers for going to tibet. they ran study classes for medical workers to seriously study chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory, marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and chairman mao's revolutionary line on medical and health work so as to raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

medical workers vied with one another for joining the team and expressed their determination to be tempered under harsh conditions, endeavour to change their world outlook and serve the people heart and soul.

the medical team made full preparations before leaving for tibet. to meet the needs in border areas, many members of the team tried hard to be competent in other specialities so as to become versatile medical workers. the eleven medical workers sent by the peking medical college are going to help run medical schools there. prior to their departure, they visited medical colleges and schools in peking to learn advanced experience in running schools.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Middle School in Kansu Province Revolutionizes Education

(NCNA-English Lanchow, May 17, 1975)

a middle school in kansu province, northwest china, has constantly improved its courses, textbooks and teaching methods to meet the needs in building a new socialist countryside.

teachers and students of the weijung middle school in chingning county have been acting on the principle, "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour." they went to rural areas to canvass the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants on the revolution in education and on the performance of school graduates in the countryside. on that basis they simplified the curriculum and improved teaching materials to suit the needs in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they deleted from the chinese language course materials divorced from the current struggle and added articles criticizing lin piao and confucius, works by exponents of the legalist school and everyday writing. the texts on mathematics were revised to include bookkeeping, the use of the abacus and surveying. in chemistry, lessons on petroleum refinery and rubber were replaced by subjects essential for water conservancy and farmwork, such as cement, lime, home-made explosives and insecticides. beginning in the second year, students take such courses as farming technique, mechanical and electrical engineering and general medical knowledge.

running the school on an open-to-society basis, teachers and students accept reeducation from the poor and lower-middle peasants and combine their book knowledge with practical struggle so as to raise their abilities to analyse and solve problems. they often stay in a tractor station or one of the production brigades near school where they conduct their studies and invite veteran workers and old poor peasants to give them lessons in class education and in industrial and farming techniques. since last year, the school has organized seventy-two such lectures for a total attendance of 4,500. students in the second year of senior middle school were taught the rudiments of cartography at farmland improvement sites last autumn. one class surveyed 25 hectares of land and worked out a plan for its cultivation in six days.

NINGHSIA HUI AUTONOMOUS REGION

Northwest Minorities Region Develops Industry

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, May 18, 1975)

the ningsia hui autonomous region in northwest china, which could not produce a single pin or a sheet of paper before liberation, is this year turning out over 2,000 items of light industry to meet the local minority people's needs. it is also making mining equipment, big machine tools and electronic measuring instruments.

the industrial output increase is more than 30 per cent per year for the 9 years between 1966 and 1975. output in five days equals the 1949 regional total.

a major impetus has been the great proletarian cultural revolution. the total value of the region's industrial output in 1974 was 4.6 times that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began, and 76 times that of 1949, the year of liberation.

the region now has a fairly comprehensive range of enterprises covering iron and steel, metallurgical, machine building, coal, chemical, building material, textile, paper and food processing industries.

illustrative of the rapid rate of development is the region's power industry, whose generating capacity is now 1,700 times greater than that of the pre-liberation. greatest advance followed the building of the chingtunghsia hydro-electric power station and many thermal power stations.

the ningsia hui autonomous region has become a coal industry base for the whole of the northwest. it has established a complete coal production system, including prospecting, mining and mining equipment manufacturing.

traditionally, ningsia is one of china's major animal husbandry areas, rich in hides and furs. but before liberation, there were only several handicraft workshops. now there are modern woolen textile mills, tanneries and felt mills, turning out some three hundred products to meet local needs or for sale abroad.

the state has helped the rapid development of industry and agriculture, among other things, by building the paotou-lanchow railway which passes through ningsia. it has also provided the autonomous region with funds, technique and equipment for industry. many other industrial areas in coastal china and other places have also provided aid.

adhering to the policy of "walking on two legs", the autonomous region has mobilized the people of all nationalities to build small industries while it constructed bigger enterprises to form an industrial backbone. criticism of the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao during the cultural revolution fired the people with greater socialist enthusiasm for developing small local industries. now, every county has farm machinery repair plants and most of them have small coal mines and small fertilizer and cement plants. many such factories have also been established in the urban areas. some of the small enterprises have developed into medium-sized modern ones with the help of the big enterprises. the small industries play an important role in the overall development of the region's industry. for example, the output of the small fertilizer plants amounts to 50 per cent of the region's total.

with the development of industry, great numbers of workers and technicians have been trained from among the minority nationalities. many minority workers have been promoted to leading posts at various levels since the cultural revolution. together with the cadres of the han nationality, they are leading the workers of all nationalities in tapping the potentialities of their plants and increasing production under the guidance of the principle "grasp revolution and promote production".

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albania-China Friendship Association Delegation Visits Shanghai, Wuhsi, Nanking, Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1975)

the delegation of the albania-china friendship association led by hekuran isai, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first secretary of the peshkopi party committee, visited shanghai, wuhsi, nanking and tientsin from may 7 to 17.

the delegation was warmly welcomed and cordially received by local leaders and people. wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee, chou hsi-lin, standing committee member of the c.p.c. wuhsi city committee and vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee, yang kuang-li, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and hsieh hsueh-kung, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, gave banquets respectively in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms.

in shanghai, the delegation visited the shanghai no. 5 iron and steel plant, the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, a rural people's commune, a workers' housing estate and a children's palace.

at the shanghai no. 5 iron and steel plant, the albanian comrades-in-arms heard an account of the plant's production by mei ho-chun, deputy secretary of the plant party committee. the deputy party committee secretary told the guests that the workers had since the beginning of this year studied chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory and that they had come to see the necessity of making clear the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the plane of combining theory and practice so as to dig out the soil which engenders revisionism. delegation leader hekuran isai remarked: "we feel very happy to see the achievements in both revolution and production, resulting from your conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. we regard your achievements as our own."

in nanking, the delegation visited the nanking art college, the puchen rolling stock plant, the nanking radio factory, the yangtze river bridge and scenic spots. militiamen of the rolling stock plant and some children gave a shooting exhibition for the albanian comrades-in-arms. the albanian comrades warmly praised them for the progress they had made under the guidance of chairman mao's thinking of everybody being a soldier. in high spirits, they joined the militiamen in target shooting.

while in tientsin, the delegation visited the takang oil field. a leading member of the oil field gave the comrades-in-arms an account of the development of the oil field and its present rapid progress in both revolution and production. while going around, the delegation leader said: "by adhering to the principle of independence, initiative and self-reliance, the chinese oil workers who are armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, have found one new oil field after another on the vast land of china and thwarted the soviet revisionists' sabotage with concrete action." he wished the takang oil workers still greater successes. the delegation also visited the museum on the history of santaoshih street and the no. 2 woollen mill and held discussions with workers.

the albanian comrades-in-arms left tientsin by train today for the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, north china's shansi province.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1975)

tayebi mohamed belhadj, member of the algerian revolutionary council, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and president of the national commission of the agrarian revolution, left here for home by train this afternoon.

seeing him off at the railway station were chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng and leading members of departments concerned, including li yung-kai, chou chuen, chin feng-chu and ma ling.

present was algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou.

minister tayebi mohamed belhadj arrived in peking on may 15 on his way home after concluding a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Visit Tachai Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 17, 1975)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests paid a visit to the tachai production brigade in shansi province on may 15 and 16 in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and received a warm welcome from the commune members.

the cambodian prime minister and madame penn nouth, accompanied by chairman of the tachai production brigade revolutionary committee kuo feng-lien, drove along the winding mountain road and viewed the terraced fields and water lifting project. then, they ascended the hutou mountain where they saw a storage pond and had a bird's-eye view of the new tachai village.

kuo feng-lien gave the cambodian guests a detailed account of the tachai people's efforts to rearrange the landscape. prime minister penn nouth praised the tachai people for the miracle they had created.

when the distinguished guests came to the man-made level land on what had been a deep gully, the commune members who were sowing seeds and applying manure greeted them with warm applause. the commune members told the visitors that their presence in tachai shortly after the complete liberation of cambodia was a tremendous encouragement to them. they pledged to do better in farming for the revolution and produce more grain in support of national construction and the just struggle of the cambodian people and the rest of the third world people.

during the visit, prime minister penn nouth said that cambodia was also an agricultural country. "we have learned a lot from you, first of all, your spirit of self-reliance, hard struggle and defying difficulties. we will take the heroic tachai as our example and restore our post-war agriculture as quickly as possible," the prime minister said.

on the evening of may 15, kuo feng-lien give a dinner in honour of prime minister and madame penn nouth and the other distinguished cambodian guests.

the distinguished cambodian guests also called at commune members' homes, saw an exhibition on the advanced deeds of the tachai production brigade and visited the kuochuang reservoir and a tachai-type brigade in another commune.

yesterday afternoon, prime minister and madame penn nouth and the other distinguished guests left tachai for linhsien county in honan province, central china.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk left peking for pyongyang by special train today on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., and madame duong sam ol as well as members of the royal family are with samdech and madame sihanouk on the visit.

they were seen off at the railway station by vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

present at the railway station were huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame huot sambath, and thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., and other cambodian friends in peking.

present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife.

li in chun, chief of protocol of the korean ministry of foreign affairs who specially came to peking to greet samdech and madame sihanouk, left here aboard the same train.

chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao is accompanying samdech and madame sihanouk to the chinese border city of tantung.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Canada for Home

(NCNA-English Ottawa, May 16, 1975)

the chinese badminton team headed by pang chi-lung concluded its 15-day friendly visit to canada and left vancouver for home on wednesday.

during their stay in canada, the chinese players visited moncton, quebec city, ottawa, toronto, edmonton, calgary and vancouver and held seven friendly matches with canadian badminton players. over 8,000 people saw the matches.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuba-China Friendship Association Anniversary Marked

(NCNA-English Havana, May 16, 1975)

the cuba-china friendship association gave a dinner party here yesterday evening to mark the 15th anniversary of the founding of the association.

attending the party were president of the cuba-china friendship association baldomero alvarez rios, association members and representatives of the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples.

present also were chinese charge d'affaires ad interim in cuba lu chin and other officials of the chinese ambassy as well as representatives of overseas chinese in cuba.

baldomero alvarez rios and lu chin toasted each other at the party, greeting the contributions made by the association to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the cuban and chinese peoples.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Paris Reception in Honor of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping

(NCNA-English Paris, May 16, 1975)

yves milhoud, president of the paris council, gave a reception at the town-hall this afternoon in honour of chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, who is on an official visit here.

the chinese vice-premier's party including chiao kuan-hua, cheng to-pin, chu chuan-hsien and chi tsung-hua were present.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao and other diplomats of the chinese embassy also attended.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping was enthusiastically welcomed at the city council by president yves milhoud, and jean taulelle, prefect of paris, jean paolini, prefect of the police, and maurice doublet, prefect of the paris region. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping put down his signature on the visitors' book.

president yves milhoud and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping spoke at the reception.

president yves milhoud expressed warm welcome to the distinguished chinese guest. he acclaimed the friendship between france and china and the friendly contacts between paris and peking.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping extended greetings to the paris council, and the friends and all residents in paris. he expressed his gratitude for them and the wish that the two cities, peking and paris, will play a still greater role in promoting the friendly contacts between the two countries. at the end of his speech, he said in french, "glory to the population of paris exclamation"

among the guests were also jean paul angles, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs, and claude arnaud, french ambassador to china, and other public figures of paris.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Gives Return Banquet in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, May 16, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, gave a return banquet at the chinese embassy here this evening in honour of french prime minister jacques chirac.

among the guests were michel poniatowski, minister of state and minister of the interior; jean lecanuet, minister of privy seal and justice; jean sauvagnargues, minister of foreign affairs; jean-pierre fourcade, minister of economy and finance; yvon bourges, minister of defence; rene haby, minister of education; vincent ansquer, minister of commerce and handicrafts; norbert segard, minister of foreign trade; jean-francois deniau, secretary of state for agriculture; alain poher, president of the senate; edgar faure, president of the national assembly; yves cannac, deputy secretary general of the presidency of the republic; jacques pelissier, director of the office of the prime minister; geoffroy chodron de courcel, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; yves milhoud, president of the paris council; maurice doublet, prefect of the paris region; jean favreau, head of the paris military region command; jean brenas, prefect of the department of yvelines; achille peretti, mayor of neuilly and former president of the national assembly; maurice couve de murville, former prime minister; pierre messmer, former prime minister; alain peyrefitte, former minister; andre bettencourt, former minister and president of the france-china friendship group of the national assembly; jean sainteny, former minister; gaston pams, president of the france-china friendship group of the senate; madame irene de lipkowski, former deputy of the national assembly; claude arnaud, ambassador to china; and etienne manach, former ambassador to china.

present also were professor charles bettelheim, executive chairman of the france-china friendship society; madame helene marchisio, member of the national bureau of the france-china friendship society; and noted dutch film director joris ivens and his assistant madame marcelline loridon.

representatives of patriotic overseas chinese in france were also present.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and prime minister jacques chirac spoke at the banquet.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping began his speech by sincerely thanking president giscard d'estaing, prime minister jacques chirac and the french people of all circles for their friendly reception.

he said, "in the past few days, i held extensive and intensive talks in a friendly atmosphere with his excellency the president and his excellency the prime minister on international problems of mutual concern and on bilateral relations. naturally, in view of our different social systems and our different positions, it is impossible for our two countries to take a completely identical stand and action on quite a number of questions. but through the talks, we found that we have more common points and similarities than we realized. in the turbulent world of today, there are still much requiring our common efforts. therefore, we have no doubt that there are broad prospects for the development of relations between our two countries."

he said: "during the talks, i had the honour, on behalf of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and premier chou en-lai, to invite president giscard d'estaing to visit china and at the same time, on behalf of premier chou en-lai, to invite prime minister jacques chirac to visit china at an appropriate date. we are very glad that our invitation has been accepted by his excellency the president and his excellency the prime minister. our two parties have reached agreement on holding political consultations at foreign minister level when necessary. we have also decided to set up a mixed commission to further promote the economic and trade relations between our two countries. meanwhile, foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua and sauvagnargues have also held talks during which they explored concrete ways for strengthening the political, economic and cultural exchanges between our two countries. foreign minister chiao kuan-hua expects to meet with minister sauvagnargues in peking. all this proves that our talks are fruitful, with which we are satisfied."

the vice-premier said, "europe and asia are in fact continents in one block: you are in the west while we are in the east. the factors which link us together are much more numerous than people have imagined. we are convinced that so long as our two sides combine their efforts, they will certainly make their respective contribution to the development of the international situation in a favourable direction."

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping concluded his speech by toasting the health of president giscard d'estaing and prime minister jacques chirac.

prime minister jacques chirac said, "your visit to france marks a very important stage in the relations

between our two countries. you held several intensive talks with mr. giscard d'estaing, president of the republic, and myself, talks which, i wish to stress, are beneficial. these talks have confirmed to us that the road we chose to follow together, when we established and developed our relations under the impulsion of general de gaulle and mr. pompidou's visit, is broad."

he continued to say, "we have noted that both our countries attach great importance to independence, security and to the maintenance of the personality of the nations, and that we are convinced that peace can be established only on respect for these principles."

referring to the independence and security of nations, he said, "a lasting peace demands that every people, whatever be its population, culture and situation, should be able to affirm and preserve its identity and to make it voice heard in world affairs.

"the liberty for every people to exist and coexist with its neighbours, which has been thus recognized, implies that the peoples should be capable of defending themselves when necessary. but no people, if it itself is not resolved to be vigilant and exert its effort, can ensure its security and, moreover, is worth to be defended. no people, if it gives way to complaisance and improvidence, can rely entirely on others, no matter how powerful the friendship is and how solid the alliances are. no people, if it does not take its destiny into its own hands, can be independent for long."

he said, "on these solid bases, we both hope that the countries of the world will be able to develop dialogue and solidarity and substitute them for confrontation. this is the direction of the efforts made by mr. giscard d'estaing to facilitate the advent of new international economic relations which will be more just and stable. this is the direction of the initiatives he has taken for pushing ahead the establishment of a united, solid and generous europe."

prime minister chirac said, "i can indicate to you that mr. giscard d'estaing, president of the republic, is particularly touched by the invitation for an official visit to china, which you have conveyed to him. he has asked me to tell you once again how he appreciates this gesture and to confirm to you that he accepts with pleasure the invitation to go to your great country.

"you also know that i felt the most hearty satisfaction when you told me as well as my friend jean sauvagnargues that you also invited us to visit china. i am very glad to accept the invitation in principle, and mr. sauvagnargues, i believe, will have the chance to go there by the end of 1975. please rest assured that i will make the voyage whenever possible, taking into

account the date to be chosen for the visit of the president of the republic."

concluding his speech, prime minister chirac toasted the health of chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

the speeches of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and prime minister chirac were warmly applauded.

present also at the banquet were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's entourage: chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the foreign ministry; and tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the banquet. hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the new development of sino-french relations and to the daily growth of the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Leaves Paris for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, May 17, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, left here for home by special plane this afternoon after his official visit to france.

leaving on the same plane were the vice-premier's party including chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

french prime minister jacques chirac saw vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and his party off at the airport.

present also at the airport were jean sauvagnargues, minister of foreign affairs of france; serge boidevaix, adviser to the french prime minister on international affairs and cooperation; jean-paul angles, chief of the protocol department of the french foreign ministry; michel desmet, secretary general of the prefect of val-de-marne; roger duzer, deputy head of the asian-oceanian affairs department of the french foreign ministry.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france, other diplomats and staff of the chinese embassy and hu sha, chinese representative to the 97th conference of the unesco executive board, were present at the airport.

present also were representatives of chinese residents in france.

accompanied by french prime minister jacques chirac and foreign minister jean sauvagnarques, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping left the marigny mansion, the french state guest house, at 1:30 pm and drove to the orly airport. chinese and french national flags fluttered over the airport. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping took a rest in the lounge for honoured guests. then, accompanied by the french prime minister and foreign minister, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping walked on a red carpet to the special plane. he warmly shook hands with them to say good-bye. then vice-premier teng hsiao-ping boarded the special plane and waved to those who came to see him off.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Sends Message of Thanks to French President

(NCNA-English Paris, May 17, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on leaving france this afternoon aboard his special plane, sent a message to valery giscard d'estaing, president of the french republic, expressing thanks to the french government and people for their warm and friendly hospitality. the message reads:

your excellency the president,

on leaving your country, i would like to express once again to your excellency the president, and through you to the french people, my profound thanks for the warm and friendly hospitality which your excellency and the french people accorded me during my stay in france. i am very happy that i had the opportunity to hold deep and fruitful talks with your excellency the president on international problems of common interest and the relations between the two countries. i am convinced that the good relations between china and france will further develop.

i wish the french people prosperity.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Thanks French Prime Minister Chirac

(NCNA-English Paris, May 17, 1975)

on leaving france this afternoon aboard his special plane, teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message to jacques chirac, prime minister of france, extending profound thanks to the french government. the message reads:

your excellency,

on leaving your country, i would like to express once again my profound thanks to your excellency and the french government and ask your excellency to convey my sincere gratitude and that of my colleagues to all french personages and staff for the warm reception accorded us.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Concludes Official Visit to France and Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, returned to peking by special plane from paris this morning after an official visit to france.

returning here by the same plane were the vice-premier's party, including chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

they were greeted at the airport by vice-premiers chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien and chi teng-kuei, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress wu teh and nieh jung-chen, vice-foreign ministers han nien-lung and wang hai-jung and vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin.

charles malo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the french embassy in china and embassy officials were also present.

CHINA AND GERMANY (FRG)

Secretary General of NPC Standing Committee Meets with Guest from Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1975)

chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with rudolf hanauer, president of diet of bavaria of the federal republic of germany.

cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, was present on the occasion.

rudolf hanauer arrived in peking on may 13.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Teng Kang Gives Banquet in Honor of Guinean Press Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1975)

on behalf of peking press circles, teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the press delegation from the republic of guinea led by oumar diabate.

present were leading members of peking press organizations and the information department of the foreign ministry shih shao-hua, hsiao tse-yao, li che-fu and hsiao teh.

on hand was guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara.

the delegation arrived in peking on may 15.

CHINA AND IRAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Makes Brief Stop-Over in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, May 17, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, made a brief stop-over here today on his way home after an official visit to france.

he was greeted at the airport by bahram bahrami, iranian deputy minister of foreign affairs; aboul hassan bakhtiar, chief, and abbas makki, deputy chief, of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

chinese ambassador hao teh-ching and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Friendship Delegation of Chief Editors of Japanese Newspapers Associated with Kyodo News Agency Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1975)

the friendship delegation of chief editors of japanese newspapers associated with the kyodo news agency with hidekichi komatsu as leader and yoshio sakane as deputy leader gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

leading members of news service organizations in the chinese capital and the information department of the foreign ministry chu mu-chih, peng ti, wang chen, wang po-ching, tien chia-nung and wang li-hsing attended.

also present were correspondents of the kyodo news agency residing in peking.

delegation leader hidekichi komatsu and director of the hsinhua news agency chu mu-chih proposed toasts at the banquet. they said that journalists of china and japan would increase their friendly contacts and work for better mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

the japanese friends arrived in china on april 30. during their stay in china, they visited peking, shanghai, soochow, sian, yenan, chengchow, loyang and tientsin. they made wide contacts with people of all walks of life and took part in the "may day" celebrations in peking.

the delegation will leave peking for home tomorrow.

Tokyo Meeting Urges for Early Conclusion of Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 17, 1975)

the tokyo executive committee for promoting the conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship held a meeting here today calling for a larger-scale national movement to prompt the japanese government to conclude such a treaty as soon as possible and include the anti-hegemony clause in the provisions of the treaty.

the meeting was attended by over 1,300 representatives of more than 100 political parties and mass organizations including the japan socialist party, the komei party, the democratic socialist party, the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japan-china cultural exchange association, the japan association for the promotion of international trade, the general council of trade unions of japan and the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship.

at the meeting, hisao kuroda, chairman of the national headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said that a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship should be concluded as soon as possible in accordance with the principles of the joint statement of the governments of japan and china and that the anti-hegemony clause should be included in the treaty. he pointed out that the strong opposition of the soviet union to include in the provisions of the proposed treaty the anti-hegemony content in article seven of the japan-china joint statement is precisely an exposure of its hegemonic features.

makoto ichikawa, chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan, said that the working class of japan urgently demands the early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship.

speeches were also made by other representatives of political parties and mass organizations.

a resolution adopted at the meeting said that the various principles clearly stipulated in the japan-china joint statement as the basis for peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries, particularly the wording of article seven that "neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony", reflect the new trend in the world. only by sticking to this principle can the friendly relations between the people of the two countries be developed and contribution be made to peace in asia and the rest of the world. this is in conformity with the fundamental interests of the japanese people. the resolution demanded the early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship.

MALAYSIA

US Aggression Against Cambodia Denounced by Malaysian, Philippine Papers

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1975)

malaysian and philippine papers have come out to denounce u.s. piracy of sending aircraft to bomb and attack cambodian territory and ships.

malaysian "sin chew jit poh" in an editorial yesterday says that the u.s. act of aggression "has fully demonstrated the true nature of its gunboat diplomacy characterized by the big bullying the small and the strong bullying the weak". it points out that at a time when the world countries put forth the principle of "all the countries, big or small, are equal", the u.s. piracy "runs counter to the principle".

the editorial says that by sending their marines to utapao airbase without permission, the u.s. authorities "have encroached upon the sovereignty and dignity of thailand". "the u.s. behaviour of ignoring others has aroused indignation and protest from the thai people."

philippine newspaper the "times journal" in a commentator's article yesterday says that "some people in washington" who tried to picture the capture of the u.s. ship as a "piracy" are "war-mongering politicians".

the article stresses that the cambodian patrol which seized the u.s. vessel was "doing its assigned duty" in its own territorial waters. therefore, the peoples of many countries stand on the side of cambodia.

CHINA AND MEXICO

NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Meets
with Mexican MPs

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1975)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this morning with members of the federal chamber of deputies of mexico jose murat, mario ruiz de chavez, guillermo gomez, humberto hernandez hadad and arturo romo, and mmes. jose murat, mario ruiz de chavez and arturo romo.

first secretary jesus domene of the mexican embassy here was present.

also present was chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Director of Romanian Industrial Exhibition
Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1975)

brad remus and vasilescu leonin, director and deputy director of the industrial exhibition of the socialist republic of romania to be held in peking, arrived here by plane this evening.

greeting them at the airport were wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

present were constantin pricop, commercial counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, and hristodorescu radu, deputy director of the romanian industrial exhibition who arrived here earlier.

Leading Member of Chinese Ministry of Education Meets and Fetes Rector of Romanian Cluj University

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1975)

chou hung-pao, leading member of the chinese ministry of education, met and feted here today stefan pascu, rector of cluj university of romania, and macanu petru, head of the university's mathematics department.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present on the occasion.

the romanian guests arrived in peking yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of futan university in shanghai.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1975)

the swedish delegation led by bertil arvidson, a department director of the foreign ministry, left here by plane this morning for home via kwangchow at the end of the china-sweden trade discussion for 1975.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin met with all members of the delegation while they were in peking. swedish ambassador to china kaj bjork was present at the meeting. the swedish delegation visited factories and toured scenic spots and historical sites around peking.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

New Ties of Sino-Swiss Friendship--The Chinese Goodwill Delegation in Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1975)

the inauguration of the air service between china and switzerland and the exchange of visits have established new ties of friendship between the two peoples.

our goodwill delegation, which conveyed the chinese people's best wishes to the people of switzerland, has now returned home having experienced a multiplicity of varied expressions of friendship by our swiss hosts. every moment of our 12-day tour was marked by manifestations of friendship -- during the course of visits, at gatherings and forums, and on numerous other occasions.

swissair, our host, had arranged a colourful tour, from lake zurich rippling in the spring breeze to picturesque geneva sparkling in the sun. we visited cities, villages, factories and schools, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. we made a special trip to the house where lenin once lived, and carried out his revolutionary activities. everywhere we went, we were cordially welcomed by the people and the local swiss authorities.

switzerland is a delightful place to visit especially in spring. our friendship mission was especially delightful, for this was one of the first european countries to establish diplomatic relations with our motherland. the ties of friendship between the two countries have been steadily strengthened in recent years through trade, economic and cultural relations. we very much enjoyed our visit, marking the inauguration of an air service between the two countries which has given a new impetus to the friendship between the two peoples.

the swiss people's warm feelings for the chinese people were evident everywhere we went. we were often greeted with music and song; frequently treated most hospitably; some received us ceremoniously in conventional fashion; many gave the thumb-up sign on learning that we were from china; numerous were those who shouted "mao tsetung -- china, bravo exclamation"

we were seated aboard a train about to start on a journey when an old worker came hurrying along the platform, threw a notebook into the open window, and asked for our signatures. he kept repeating, "the chinese are fine; i love the chinese people." as the train pulled out, he hurried alongside, reluctant

to release our hands. he continued to stand there waving farewell to us long after the train left the station.

on a bus trip, an old driver anxious to express friendship, told us that his people cherish a warm feeling for the chinese people. he hoped that china will become still more prosperous.

willy ritschard, member of the federal council and head of the department of transport, communications and power; armin baltensweiler, general manager of swissair, and andre chavanne, president of the council of state of the canton of geneva, were pleased to meet our delegation and expressed their thanks for the hospitality they had enjoyed during their recent visit to china. they recalled how friendly relations had grown between china and switzerland and between the peoples of the two countries. they said they were determined to enhance the friendship between the two peoples. these warm and lively friendly gestures we experienced will be remembered forever.

during meetings and conversations, the chinese delegation and the swiss people and friends talked about the wonderful climate, the beautiful scenery and their life and work; and they exchanged views on international problems.

visiting at a time when a certain superpower is harping on "detente" while desperately striving for expansion, we listened to the opinions of swiss people and friends living in central europe. one swiss friend told us: "we know where the threat is coming from. we have no illusions about the european security conference. as a small country situated in heart of europe, switzerland is sensitive to the menace of the superpower." he agreed that the european security conference is in fact an "european insecurity conference". some swiss friends indicated that europeans are concerned about the power which borders on china. "we," said a swiss friend, "must keep an eye on the superpower."

in geneva, a swiss friend told us that he regards the european security conference as the most tedious one of the many international conferences held in geneva. a newspaper reporter in berne said that the swiss people have no interest whatsoever in the conference, and whenever the news on the conference is broadcast at length, the people switch off their radios. in the eyes of the swiss people, the social-imperialists' loudly advertised european security conference is nothing but a farce and not worth discussing.

when we expressed the hope that the european countries will unite to deal with the superpowers' menace and aggression, our swiss friends smiled and nodded,

saying: "this is our common desire." many swiss friends also declared that the swiss people fully support and appreciate the stand taken by china -- that all states, big or small, are equal. "china," they say, "is a big country with a population of 800 million, and switzerland, a small one, but the friendship between our two countries is a model embodying the principle that all states, big or small, are equal." citing this as an example, our swiss friends were in fact repudiating the two superpowers for their hegemonic behaviour of the big bullying the small, and the strong oppressing the weak.

switzerland is a beautiful country with a glorious tradition of defending its own sovereignty and independence. since the founding of the country in 1291, the people have again and again heroically safeguarded their independence and successfully resisted foreign aggressors. many inspiring, heroic stories are popular among the swiss people. one such story told by our swiss friends follows:

once upon a time, a foreign emperor went to watch a military exercise by the swiss army. he asked a swiss soldier: "if i lead my army against your country, what will you do? the soldier replied: "we will open fire." then the emperor asked: how many troops have you? the reply was 200,000. "well," said the emperor, "i will bring a troop of 400,000." the swiss soldier firmly answered him: "then every one of us will open fire twice exclamation"

for hundreds of years, many heroic stories have inspired the swiss people to defend their country's independence. a swiss friend accompanying us told us that switzerland attaches great importance to its national defence. to resist would-be intruders, they have set up anti-aircraft installations on the hills and under various buildings. every year, all male citizens from the age of 20 to 50 are required to undergo regular military training.

the afternoon of april 25, was warm and sunny. we drove along mountain highways to an academy for new military recruits and watched a display of their skills, such as first-aid and target practice. an officer told us that switzerland has a policy of armed neutrality because "we in switzerland, like you chinese people, love peace and independence. our enemy should know that to invade switzerland they will have to pay dearly." he quoted the swiss saying "to cherish peace, you have to get prepared for war." we gave our applause on hearing these pointed remarks. indeed, the present international situation is one characterized by great disorder on earth. social-imperialism is casting a covetous eye on europe. a swiss friend puts it well, "we must not fall asleep while a big power is infiltrating into europe."

although our visit was of short duration, the warm feelings expressed by the swiss people for the chinese people are unforgettable. we heartily wish a steady growth to the friendship between the two peoples.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

South Vietnamese Leaders Receive Chinese Ambassador in Saigon

(NCNA-English Saigon, May 18, 1975)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and huynh tan phat, president of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g., received and had cordial conversations with wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the r.s.v.n. on friday afternoon.

nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the r.s.v.n. was present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Vietnam Feature: A Voyage of Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1975)

on may 2, the following day of the complete liberation of south viet nam, the first chinese freighter "hongqi no. 155" flying the 5-star red flag arrived at da nang, the second largest port in south viet nam, bringing the high respects and profound friendship of the chinese people to the fraternal south vietnamese people and to the citizens in da nang.

as the freighter entered the port, many south vietnamese workers and liberation army fighters who had gathered at the dock waved warmly to the chinese crewmen. a south vietnamese comrade-in-arms promptly went on board the vessel. shaking hands warmly with the chinese guests, he said: "in our most difficult days of u.s. blockade by bombing and mining, the chinese

brothers supported us. now when south viet nam has just been liberated, you have brought us materials of aid. chinese freighters always come in the van when help is most urgently needed."

holding the hands of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms in theirs, the chinese crewmen warmly congratulated them on the great victory won by the south vietnamese people and on their liberation.

the news soon spread to every corner of da nang over the radio. early the next day, workers, youths, women and children in the city, wearing traditional national costumes and holding flowers, went to the chinese freighter to see their brothers who had come from the great rear. seeing an old man among the crowd, young chinese crewmen immediately got off the ship and helped him get on board.

amidst a warm and friendly atmosphere, pham duc nam, chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of quang nam province and member of the standing committee of the military management commission of da nang city, met with the chinese crewmen. in the name of the da nang people he extended thanks to the chinese people. he said, "at the time when we have just liberated the whole of south viet nam, the chinese freighter 'hongqi no. 155' docked here, bringing with it the chinese people's warm friendship for us and materials to aid our construction." he asked the political commissar and captain of the chinese freighter to convey the cordial regards of the heroic da nang people to chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. he wished chairman mao good health and a long life. the chinese political commissar paid tribute to the vietnamese people's spirit of persevering in fight and most warmly greeted the liberation of saigon and the whole of south viet nam.

the hosts presented a marble lion, a local special product, to the guests. chairman pham duc nam said, "the marble lion is a symbol of the strength of the people of viet nam and china. it can defeat any powerful enemy."

indeed this lion is a symbol of the vietnamese people who defy any brutal force, fear no sacrifices and dare to fight and win.

the marble was cut from a hill about 7 kilometre from da nang city where a vietnamese hero repulsed attacks launched by a battalion of u.s. aggressors and finally died a heroic death.

the chinese crewmen visited the hill, mourning the martyr and other heroes and heroines died for the liberation cause of south viet nam. there the chinese guests came across several young liberation fighters

who said to the seamen in chinese "viet nam and china are linked by mountains and rivers. they are both comrades and brothers. good, very good."

in their week-long stay in this new-liberated port city, the chinese guests bathed every day in the friendship of "both comrades and brothers". they feel deeply that the sino-vietnamese friendship nurtured personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh is unbreakable.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Water Polo Team Leaves Yugoslavia for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, May 17, 1975)

the chinese water polo team led by tung liang-tien left here for home today after a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

during its stay in yugoslavia, the chinese team was accorded warm reception by its yugoslav friends. the players of the two countries had joint practice sessions, exchanged technique and played four matches through which friendship between them had been enhanced.

on may 14, hakija pozderac, chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation, met with the leader and coach of the chinese team. chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng gave a reception for the visit of the chinese team to yugoslavia.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meet in Kuala Lumpur

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1975)

the 8th foreign ministers meeting of the association of southeast asian nations (asean) was held in kuala lumpur from may 13 to 15, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

the foreign ministers of malaysia, thailand, the philippines, singapore and indonesia attended the meeting.

in his opening speech, malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak pointed out that since the establishment of asean in kuala lumpur eight years ago, the association has played a constructive role in the promotion of understanding and friendship among the countries in the region. he expressed the hope that southeast asian countries would achieve self-reliance and do away with old misunderstanding and suspicion.

a press statement issued at the end of the meeting reaffirmed asean's "commitment to the objectives of the kuala lumpur declaration calling for the creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in southeast asia". the foreign ministers "reaffirmed their determination to further strengthen the organization by intensifying and broadening cooperation among member states". the ministers also accepted a draft treaty of amity and cooperation for the consideration of their respective governments.

the meeting also decided to strengthen cooperation among member countries in the economic field. it has agreed unanimously to establish an asean trade negotiating body to formulate a system of trade preferences among these countries. it also adopted the guideline for asean industrial complementation.

the foreign ministers signed on may 15 an agreement on the setting up of the secretariat of the association.

END